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ALEXANDER THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

TO estimate the characters of princes, and elucidate the policy of cabinets, is a task on which the ablest writer will not enter without diffidence. So inscrutable are the views that often regulate the conduct of courts; so unapparent are the causes that sometimes reverse or determine the lot of empire; and so variable are the interests of political connection, that it not only becomes impossible to anticipate the events of futurity, but almost impracticable to appreciate those transactions of which we are the spectators. Who would have conjectured, a few weeks past, that the august subject of the present memoir, after having made a most magnanimous and successful stand against the subjugators of Europe, should be induced to relinquish a contest in which he had been crowned with glory, without accomplishing the great objects for which he had so honourably contended? But, such is the mutability of human prosperity; and so fatally are the hopes, not only of individuals, but of nations, deceived! It remains for fortitude to sustain, and wisdom to repair those disasters, which vigilance has failed to foresee, and valour has not been able to avert.

Alexander, the first Russian emperor* of the name, who has acted so distinguished a part on the plains of Austerlitz, was born† December the 12th, 1777. He was eldest son of the late emperor, Paul the First, by Maria Feodorovna, princess of Wirtemberg, his second consort. This princess is allied to the royal family of Prussia, and is still living.

Catherine the Second, prescient of the fate experienced by the unfortunate Paul, and anxious to perpetuate the throne of Russia to her posterity, directed her particular attention to the education of her grandchildren, whom she was accustomed regularly to question, as to the nature and extent of their mental acquisitions, before their preceptors, and for the benefit of whom, she condescended to write various tracts, which, under the title of "Miscellaneous Pieces, or the Library of the Grand Dukes," were collected, and are still preserved in the imperial library at Petersburgh. As the present emperor had attained his nineteenth year previous to the decease of Catherine, she must have had the satisfaction to contemplate, in some degree, the maturity of those intellectual powers, to the cultivation of which she so eminently contributed. It is about this period that Chantreau, in his "Philosophical Travels in Russia," speaks of Alexander as "exceedingly promising."

But Catherine, with all her felicity, was not invariably successful. Anxious to behold the extension of her progeny, she hastened the marriage of her

* According to professor Pallas, the style of the Russian emperor is, "His Majesty, the most serene, most potent, and beloved Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias."

The appellation of Tzar is supposed to have been borne by the monarchs of Russia, so early as 1015.

That of Autocrat was first assumed in July 1654, by Alexey Mitzhailovitch, and imports a Self-Ruler. In 1721, Peter the First added the dignity of Emperor to his other titles.

† The birth of the present emperor was thus announced by an imperial ukase, dated the 20th of December 1777.—"God having blessed their Imperial Highnesses with a first-born son, and Us (Catherine the Second) with a grandson, Alexander Pavlovitch: We ordain, that in all cases and on all occasions, in our empire, that relate to him, the title of 'His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander Pavlovitch' shall be given him."

favourite grandson, who, at the age of sixteen, was united to Louisa, princess of Baden Durlach, two years younger than the Grand Duke. She took the name of Elizaveta Alexievna, conformably with the rules of the Greek church. Of this marriage there has been no issue.

Shortly after the completion of his twenty-third year (March 12th, O. S. 1801), Alexander, by a melancholy catastrophe, not uncommon to the sovereigns of Russia, was summoned to occupy the throne of his father; who had been strangled on the night preceding, in his own palace, by two or three noble conspirators.

The young monarch, a stranger to this tragedy, shed tears, when, on the morning of his accession to the crown, he was saluted by the soldiers, as their emperor!

Thus terminated the short reign of the miserable, and, apparently, infatuated Paul. His life was without importance, and his death excited no enquiry.

The inauguration of Alexander was performed with great magnificence. The emperor and empress were both crowned at Moscow, in September 1801; the archbishop Platon, then one hundred and five years old, and who had placed the same diadem upon three of his successive sovereigns, officiating on the occasion.

With the dethronement of Paul ended that system of foreign ascendancy, which threatened to annihilate the best interests of his country. There was at once a stop to the revolutionary intrigues of France. Russia, indeed, afforded the only spot on which persecuted royalty, and exiled honour, were permitted to repose. Cultivating the friendship of England, extending and improving the metropolis of his empire, inviting and naturalizing valuable or illustrious aliens, and ameliorating the national jurisprudence, the emperor Alexander proved how seriously he had considered the welfare of the people over whom he was destined to reign, and his competency to discharge the duties of his elevated situation.

It is not to be supposed, that such a potentate could remain merely a spectator of the important scenes that were transacting on the theatre of European politics and warfare. But the policy of Russia did not authorise a precipitate participation in the struggles of the continent. Hitherto this power has been wholly passive, as to the contentions between France and England. Remote from the scene of contest, and unapproachable, at least comparatively, by any powers of whom he might have reason to stand in awe, nothing appears to have been more disinterested, more heroic, than the determination by which Alexander connected himself with the fortunes of Austria; and, even at the hazard of his own life, endeavoured to re-animate the spirit of that ancient and illustrious house. Having acceded to the continental confederacy against France, Alexander hastened to place himself at the head of those troops which he had marched to the assistance of the allies.

He embraced this opportunity for visiting the king of Prussia. Alexander was graciously received by this potentate, whom he accompanied to the theatre of Berlin; where the people are reported to have called on the two sovereigns for a vigorous opposition to the French. The interviews of monarchs are seldom unproductive of events commensurate with the dignity of the parties. Over the tomb of Frederick the Great, if intelligence is to be credited, these illustrious personages renewed the recollection of those ties which formerly strengthened the alliance of their respective families, and vowed to each other an invariable and permanent friendship. Experience will shew to what extent this transaction may affect the system of European politics. Prussia, at any rate, is likely to have secured the co-operation of Russia, should she be compelled, in her own defence, to resent and resist the predominating influence of France.

Inauspicious as was the situation in which Alexander found the allied armies, he resolutely headed his troops, rallied the spirits of the confederates, and determined to attack their common enemy. He performed prodigies of valour. It was in this conflict, which is supposed to have continued during three days, (from December the 2d to December the 4th, 1805,) that he had a horse shot under him; that, in the hottest of the fire, he, who had never be-

fore engaged in battle, rode through the ranks, exclaiming, "Victory or death!" and, inspiring in them the sentiments which glowed within himself, was hailed by the assurance, "We never will forsake our emperor!"

That such courage should have been ineffectually exerted, must occasion matter of honourable regret to every reflecting and patriotic mind. An armistice being soon after concluded between the emperors of Germany and France, Alexander departed for Russia.

Speculation might delight to enquire into the probable consequences of military adventure on the mind of this estimable and powerful prince. He has braved the dangers of battle. Sacrificing his accustomed ease and tranquillity, regardless of personal disaster, and emulous only of signalizing himself as the benefactor of an oppressed monarch, he has willingly devoted himself to toil and peril, and acquired, in no mean degree, the consideration due to exalted worth and illustrious atchievements.—Alexander is not to be numbered with those who seem contented tamely to relinquish the ascendancy to which they are entitled. He who voluntarily endeavoured to oppose a barrier to the desolation of distant states, will magnanimously assert the honour and independence of his own dominions. It is, however, against the machinations of the common enemy that Russia has principally to guard. The present chief of the French, never forgetful of his interests, has constantly evinced a disposition to conciliate the Russian sovereign; who has only to remember, that what violence will fail to accomplish, stratagem may be directed to secure.—More is sometimes to be apprehended from intrigue, than from force. To repeat the language of an illustrious statesman, there is no safety for honest men, but by believing all possible evil of wicked men, and by acting with vigour, promptitude, and decision on that belief!

Of the personal character and appearance of the emperor Alexander, the charms and virtues of his empress, and the characteristics of the Russian court, some interesting descriptions, by an ingenious Tourist *, are here transcribed.

"ALEXANDER," says Mr. Carr, "is about twenty-nine years of age, his face is full, very fair, and his complexion pale; his eyes blue, and expressive of that beneficent mildness which is one of the prominent features of his character. His person is tall, lusty, and well-proportioned; but being a little deaf, to facilitate his hearing, he stoops; his deportment is condescending, yet dignified. In the discharge of his august duties he displays great activity and acuteness; but without show and bustle; the leading features of his mind are sound discretion and humanity. He is so much an enemy to parade, that he is frequently seen wrapped up in his regimental cloak, riding about the capital alone, upon a little common droshka. In this manner he has been known to minister to the wants of the poor. It is his wish, if he should be recognised in this state of privacy, that no one will take off their hats; but the graciousness of this desire only puts the heart in the hand, as it uncovers the head. I have many times seen him in a chariot perfectly plain, of a dark olive, drawn by four horses, driven by a bearded coachman, a common little postillion, and attended by a single footman. Soldiers are always upon the look out for him, to give timely notice to the guard of his approach; without this precaution, it would be impossible, amidst the crowd of carriages which is to be seen in the residence, to pay him the honours due to his rank.

"Although the emperor has never visited England, he is perfectly acquainted with its character and manners, as he is with its language. He is very much attached to the English, numbers of whom have settled in the empire, and have formed, under the auspices of the government, a sort of colony †."

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* Carr's splendid publication, intitled, "A Northern Summer; or, Travels round the Baltic," in 1804.

† ALEXANDER, adds Mr. Carr, has often been heard to say, that "*the men*

"The face of the reigning EMPRESS," observes Mr. Carr, "is very sweet and expressive; her person is slight, but very elegant, and of the usual height of her sex; she is remarkably amiable; and diffident, even to shyness. Her mind is highly cultivated, and her manners soft, gracious, and fascinating."

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within whose reach Heaven has placed the greatest materials for making life happy, was, in his opinion, an English country gentleman."

"A very amiable and respectable English gentleman," continues Mr. C. illustrating the character of Alexander the First, "Mr. G————of the treasury, was, by the wish of Catherine, brought up with him, and was the playmate and associate of his early years. The incidents of boyish days, so dear to every feeling and generous mind, left their accustomed impressions upon the heart of Alexander: and though rank placed him at an immeasurable distance from his early companion, he has never ceased to honour him with the most gracious regard, &c.

"When an English gentleman, who, a short time before the death of Paul, had frequently played duets upon the flute with the Grand Duke (Alexander), was preparing to quit the empire for his own country, Alexander thus apostrophised the flute of his friendly musician—"Adieu, sweet instrument! you have charmed away many an hour of care; often and deeply shall I regret the absence of your enchanting sounds: but you are going to breathe them in the best, and happiest country, in the world."

"Whilst I was at Petersburgh," proceeds Mr. C. "a book called 'Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg,' was published. The author was a French emigrant, and had been cherished by that court whose intrigues he had ungratefully exaggerated to the world. This man had the audacity to request permission of the emperor to return to Petersburg, which he had quitted some time before. The emperor sent him word, that 'his dominions were open to every body, but he was not so much his enemy as to recommend his entering them."

"Sunday," continues Mr. C. "is always at Petersburg a day of great festivity; but it only manifests itself after the hours of devotion. On this day, the Parade is well worthy the traveller's notice. It commences at ten o'clock, in that great area which lies between one side of the Winter Palace, and the magnificent crescent, which formerly constituted the palace of Catherine's most cherished favourite, Lanskoi†.—

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† Lanskoi, or Lonsky, the favourite to whom Catherine the Second appears to have been most tenderly attached, sprung from an ancient Polish family; and was selected by the empress from her Chevalier Guards in 1780. His figure was fine and interesting. Finding his education had been neglected, Catherine (says Mr. Tooke) took the care of his improvement on herself. She adorned his mind with every useful knowledge, and he was very soon as distinguishable for his acquirements, and the superior elegance of his manners, as he was already by the graces of his person. Her love for this amiable youth was ardent and sincere: she admired in him her own creation; but this satisfaction was not of long continuance. Lanskoi was attacked with a violent fever (1784), and perished in the flower of his age, in the arms of her majesty, who lavished upon him, to the very last moment, all the tenderness the most passionate affection could inspire.

On the first shock occasioned by the death of Lanskoi, the empress (who survived him about twelve years) ordered herself to be put to bed, indifferent to life or death, being almost entirely absorbed in grief. She refused all sustenance for several days, and remained three months without quitting her palace of Tzarsko-selo. In the imperial gardens of that hut, she afterwards raised a superb mausoleum to Lanskoi, just visible, through the trees, from the windows of her private apartment.—More than two years subsequently, when accidentally walking near this monument, she was observed to shed abundance of tears! Of all those whom she had elected into her favour, Lanskoi, indeed, best merited the kindness of Catherine. He loved and esteemed

The men amounted to four thousand, and presented a very noble and martial appearance. Their uniform consisted of a round hat, with only a rim in front, and green feather; a short green coat, buttoned tight round the body, and white duck breeches, cut very high, so that no waistcoat is necessary. The belly of the soldier is tightly strapped in, for the purpose of giving an artificial breadth to the chest.

"The emperor came from the palace, mounted upon a beautiful grey charger, attended by two or three officers. He wore an amazing large cocked hat, fastened under his chin by a black leather strap, and buttoned, to prevent the wind from occasioning any accident. The rest of his dress was a short coat of dark olive-green colour, decorated with a small star, and the cordon blue, white leather breeches, and high military boots, with very long projecting spurs. Upon this occasion there is always a great concourse of the commonalty, and a great muster of officers to pay their respects to the emperor, who rode, at an easy canter, down the line.

"As he passed, I was much surprised to hear each company salute him with deep-toned voices; and highly gratified when I was informed that the salutation was—*Good day to our emperor!* Upon his return, he alighted, and took his station in the centre, when the regiments passed the emperor (who stood uncovered all the time) in open order, the band playing and officers saluting. As the imperial colours passed (which time, or war, or both, had reduced to a few shreds of silk) all the officers and spectators bowed! As the last company was marching off the ground, a lane was formed to the palace through the people, who gazed upon their young emperor with enthusiastic delight."

Reigning in the affections of his people, possessing absolute controul over the resources of a mighty empire, with dispositions to improve these advantages, and ability to bring them into action, to the emperor of Russia mankind may reasonably look for some portion of that illustrious atchievement, without which the ancient edifice of civil society, in its present state of mutilation, cannot long resist the assaults of its adversaries. Alexander, profiting by his recent initiation into the business of war, will hasten to reform the errors of his military system, and, having improved the temper and discipline of his forces, will be ambitious of directing this mass of power to some object, at once signal and beneficial.

Discretion, firmness, and courage, qualities which his opponents acknowledge him to possess, appear not to haye been granted to this potentate in vain. He cannot mistake the situation in which he is destined to act. Never will it be forgiven him, by the inexorable Napoleon, that he has generously and openly protected the persecuted adherents of the House of Bourbon; that, in his progress towards Vienna, he had the constancy not to forget the legitimate claimant of the throne of France, whom he visited with respect, and embraced with kindness. Nor will it be passed over, that he has uniformly refused to recognise the imperial dignity assumed by Bonaparte. It is not for the emperor of Russia to be unmindful of these considerations. He must discern the signs of the times; and, convinced that there is no safety but in the sword, he will doubtless be prepared to encounter the worst resentment of an implacable enemy. There remains now neither soothing in supplication, nor safety in submission. Only that people may expect independence and happiness, who are determined to confirm them with their blood, or relinquish them but with their lives.

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her while living; and, at his decease, it was found that he had bequeathed his property to her, by whose munificence it had been conferred. This legacy, however, was returned to the sisters of of Lanskoi, the empress reserving to herself only the right of purchasing some particular portions of it.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE AREKA, AND THE BETEL.

THE Areka, or Sunapi, of China, is used among the Chinese by wrapping it in the leaf of the Betel, or pung leaf, a shrub similar to the woodbine, or ivy of England, which encircles itself round the Areka tree, a species of palm, that generally attains the height of thirty or forty feet, perfectly straight, of the circumference of a full-grown poplar, with protuberant rings on the bark, at equal distances, and possessing no branches but at the head, where it spreads itself, to which is suspended the fruit, or nut of the areka, erroneously termed beetle-nut. Enveloped in an outward coating of numerous filaments, about the size of an English walnut, but more conical, this husk is not unlike in its structure to the rind of a cocoa-nut, but more soft and pliable. I imagine it is either in quantity insufficient, or there is a succedaneum in the bark of other trees, more profitable in converting it into paper. The properties of the areka are unparalleled, as an extreme beautifier and eminent preserver of the teeth. Its astringency gives them strength, and is, unexceptionably, the finest antiscorbutic known. I have seen many Europeans who have had the most indifferent teeth, and who were frequently troubled with the tooth-ache, by a short residence in India, where they have constantly accustomed themselves to its use, been permanently relieved, and the appearance of their teeth improved wonderfully. Even the most offensive breath has been overcome; as it possesses one of the most incomparable odours I have met with, in China, the Moluccas, the peninsula of Indostan. I may, perhaps, be considered too sanguine or partial in my praise of this vegetable; yet I feel confident, that no one who is acquainted with it, will dispute my statement. It is to be regretted, this has not long since been a principal article of importation: so highly and justly as it is esteemed in China, yet in Europe, it is in fact scarcely known; though its virtues are so great, it is in this country neither cultivated among agriculturists or private gentlemen. In India it is the promiscuous inhabitant of every wood or jungle, and, like many of our most valuable herbs, grows spontaneously in the fields, unheeded, or disregarded but by the herbalist or botanist. The saliva produced by chewing this nut, is of the most beautiful red the eye can either witness, or the imagination conceive; and were there a possibility of extracting the dye, its richness would be unexampled, and be substituted for that now held in the highest consideration. But the colour of this nut is only imparted in its green state; when it becomes hardened, it neither will disclose this valuable property to aqueous, spirituous, or oily menstruums. I have heard of its being infused, after levigation, in spirits; and acting as a great corroborator of the stomach, and facilitating digestion. As a styptic medicine, it may not be inferior to the best peruvian bark; it is perfectly tasteless, otherwise than the aromatic effluvia which arises after it is chewed. From the circumstance of the betel growing round the areka tree, we may attribute the cause of the leaf of this vine being wrapped and chewed together with the areka nut; as if nature indicated the propriety of blending them, in order, as it is perfectly known, to correct the predominant bitterness of the betel, by the aromatic flavour of the areka. The anodyne qualities of the former render it a peculiar favourite of the natives; its intoxicating nature procures alleviation to the poor distressed Indian, softens the acuteness of poignant reflection, and delights the imagination with every utopia of bliss. No wonder, then, that these inoffensive associates of human society, should seek that soother of their cares, which nature has so judiciously and humanely allotted them in the recluses of their country.

The areka nut is most frequent in the provinces of Siam, Molucca, Cambodia, and Cochin, China. It is prolific along the eastern coast of the bay of Bengal, and flourishes in the neighbouring isles of Sumatra, Pulo, Penany, &c. &c. The East India Company purchase the ammonican, a measure of 20,000 arekas, or 260 pound weight, for about 2000 fettus, equal

to 9s. 6d. English; although individuals pay equivalent to three pence a pound. The betel is cultivated in most parts of India, and is not dissimilar to the growth of hops; the leaf approaching the laurel, and the blossom the pear, it forms a pretty appearance. The leaf, with the areka, and the chunam (a lime produced from calcined shells) furnishes one of the greatest luxuries in the whole eastern empire; it is ranked among the accomplishments, is every where presented as the first offering of friendship, and denoted in every station as the emblem of the highest respect. The soil most adapted for the culture of the betel, is a rich loam, or heavy clay, and like the manchineal of Barbadoes, skirts the coasts of the ocean. It may not be irrelevant, to take notice of a circumstance of the manchineal, not less singular than the betel, attaching itself to the areka, and forming to each other an equilibrium that corrects the too potent qualities that separately might defeat the end for which they were designed. In every place, where the growth of the manchineal exists, it is accompanied by a protective plant, that affords a juice, which searches the progress of the poison, and secures the unfortunate person from becoming its victim; as the rattle-snake root is a safe antidote against the bite of that reptile. The value of the nut, when purchased in this country, is from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a pound; though, when properly levigated, this produces not more than from three to four ounces. Its goodness consists in being free from holes, or any appearance where grubs have inserted themselves. If pale in colour, and when broke, clear and thickly marbled with red, purple, and dark veins, the nuts will run in number from seventy to eighty in the pound, avoirdupoise. For a more detailed account, refer to the Encyclopædia, Raynal's Indies, Fenning, Pomet, Grose, &c. If my suggestion, in recommending it as a commodity, worthy of enlarged importation, be accepted in the opinion of any Indian adventurer, I shall feel satisfied in having been the promoter of an article which, from my experience of its qualities, is entitled to every attention from the philosophical and commercial branches of society, and it will procure to me the greatest pleasure, should it prove beneficial in any other manner than that which I have stated.

CHAS. CRAUFURD HUTCHINSON.

Seymour-Street,
Dec. 9, 1805.

THE WIG, No. 1.

The Wig's the thing; the Wig, the Wig;
The wisdom's in the Wig.

Dibdin.

THE attention of an author can scarcely be directed to a subject more difficult or perplexing, than that of forming an appropriate address for his first appearance at the bar of the public tribunal; eager of applause, yet diffident of his title to it, he dictates with caution, and submits with deference. The diversity of opinions, and the versatility of taste (for he has, at the same time, to address all classes of readers), render his situation particularly difficult. As their judgements will be considerably influenced by his commencing specimen, he cannot determine which road to take, to secure to himself that estimation which he considers most essential to his fame. In this situation I now stand; but as I have little to say in extenuation of myself, or in defence of the subsequent lucubrations, I shall leave their fate to the candour of the world, not doubting, they will receive that share of praise or censure, to which their merits or defects may ultimately entitle them. Having thus premised, I shall endeavour to satisfy the curiosity of my readers, which will, I doubt not, be excited by he title I have affixed to these papers. I am well aware that the wig, though a useful and comfortable appendage for the head of age, can scarcely be considered to have connexion with essays political, moral, or humorous; and I cannot but admit the propriety of such a suggestion, were the whimsicalities and deformities of fashion less predominant over the nobler faculty of reason. However, as it by no means becomes me to find fault with or rail at the fashions of the times, I shall only observe, that my title is induced by no common incident, and that, had it not been for fashion and my peruke, these papers had never

been brought to light. As to the propriety of their title, I see no objection; for if, in former days, a Mirror could so well reflect the vices and follies of the age, and a Rambler, a Spectator, or Idler, "catch the manners living as they rose," I know not why the Wig, which has already obtained the sanction and approbation of the world, should be prohibited from communicating such information as may daily occur to its observation; and as no occupation can be more commendable than that of combining the *utile et dulce*, it is a laudable ambition which prompts the attempt to obtain a place on the shelf of the literati, by rendering the Wig, not only a comfortable covering for the extremity of the head, but an agreeable and communicative companion, furnishing instruction to the inside, and conveying to the mind, lessons deduced from practice, or minute investigation, which may afford specimens of wit, humour, or morality, to enliven or exalt the heart; or directing the juvenile adventurer in his pursuit after the grand phantom of life, happiness! But, without expatiating any farther upon the propriety or impropriety of my choice, which I shall leave to the determination of the unprejudiced reader, I proceed to relate the incident by which it was decided.

Since, then, the happy termination (happy I say, for it was thought so at the time) of the late war, by the ratification of peace between the chief consul Buonaparte and the marquis Cornwallis, and previous to the recommencement of hostilities, I made a short tour, of a few days, to Paris. The events of my passage, my reception there, and the characters I met with, I had intended to have offered to the world in the shape of essays, to be produced periodically; and had actually seated myself, two days after my return, in my great arm-chair, for the purpose, when a difficulty, I had not met with before, stared me full in the face. This was no other, than to find an appropriate title for such observations as I had been enabled to collect. In adjusting this particular, I found myself considerably embarrassed. A crowd of hard names, and simple terms, rushed immediately to my assistance; but not one would answer my purpose. This was too unmeaning; that meant more than I could verify; one was too pompous; the next, too humble; a third, presuming; and a fourth, trifling. I sat a considerable time, and came to no conclusion: that is to say, I did not make a beginning; till, at length, my patience being exhausted, I peevishly threw my pen down on the table, and myself back into the arm-chair, where in a short time, I went to sleep. I had previously ordered my valet-de-chambre to attend me at six o'clock, as I was that evening to tea and sup with a lady of distinction; and had desired him to get my best peruke in order, for the visit. By the way, I should observe, that my valet is a Frenchman, who formerly carried arms under his late unfortunate monarch; and who, during my sojourn at Dieppe, had, by his entreaties and promises of steadiness and assiduity, induced me to take him under my protection; indeed, he begged so hard —"*pour l'amour de Dieu*," that I found myself unable to resist his earnest solicitations. For I am a plain, honest (though I say it) upright man, not yet beyond the boundaries of youth; with a considerable share of sensibility and benevolence. The distresses of my fellow creatures plead powerfully to my heart; and I care not so much what a man has been, if he promises well for the future. It is enough to add, that he came to England with me, and was extremely anxious to be serviceable. I spent a few days at Brighton, in my way to the metropolis; and observing the popular fashion of wearing perukes, I no sooner arrived in town, than I repaired to the repository of a man, famous in the annals of advertisement, by whom my pericranium was fitted to a hair. My appearance was considerably changed; and I strutted forth with no small degree of encreased pride, though I would not have it inferred, from my saying "increased pride," that I am naturally proud.

To return from this digression. I slept a considerable time, and awoke enraptured at a most delightful dream, in which Taste and Fancy equally encouraged my desire to appear in public. I seized my pen with eagerness, snuffed my candle in haste, hemmed

thrice, and attempted to begin. My enthusiasm spurred me in vain. I had found no title adequate to my wishes: I bit my quill, grew discontented, and, after waiting half an hour without committing one syllable to paper, on looking at my watch I found it was near eight o'clock! I threw down my pen in anger, rung the bell with fury, muttering imprecations on my neglectful Rennié; for that was my valet's name. No one answered: I rung the bell again, with redoubled violence. Rennié now made his appearance; and I vented my passion, by calling him "scoundrel! neglectful rascal! slave! poltroon! &c." He had been asleep himself; and, after rubbing his eyes open, stared at me with astonishment. I bade him bring my wig—"*Oui Monsieur, mais il est en papier*," was the reply. "*Coquin, sacre le papier*," returned I, "*apportez le peruke*." He brought it. Was ever wig in such a form before? It was papered all over, like a lady's toupee, previous to her visiting a masquerade; not a hair was to be seen, except at the roots; and the wig formed, in my sight, the exact resemblance of a glass of kisses or cardomums in a confectioner's shop. I turned it on all sides: I stamped, I swore! Rennié, falling on his knees, in a voice of extreme penitence, begged pardon; he promised never to do so again. I put it on just as it was. I looked like a porcupine with quills erect, and, had I possessed the power, could have shot them all at the trembling cause of my vexation. I drove Rennié out of the room with imprecation. In five minutes he returned, with tea (knowing I was too late to fulfil my engagements) while I continued running about the room in a paroxism of madness, with the papered wig still on my head. I swallowed my tea in such haste that I scalded my mouth; and, at length, quite wearied with impatience, vexation, and disappointment, I threw the wig on the fire, and rung the bell. Rennie (who had stationed himself near the door in readiness) entered just in time to snatch it from the devouring element. Fortunate interposition! it lay smoaking on the carpet, half singed away. I went to take it up: it burnt my fingers, and I kicked it about the room, murmuring. Some of the papers came off. I picked up one, and upon examining it, I found it contained a fragment of poetry. I searched farther, and each paper seemed to contain a something apparently ingenious. I then asked Rennié, where he had got the paper, with which he had so industriously decorated my wig? he answered, in a large box that stood in an upper garret where he slept. I ordered him to take them all off my peruke, and asked, if there were more? He said, yes. I had them brought to me; and, from the singed decorations of my wig, (which, by the bye, was so disfigured, that I could not wear it again) the bundle brought me by Rennié, and my own corrections and additions, where the originals were mutilated or destroyed, I have collected the chief part of the papers designed to follow this; and which, notwithstanding the offence they gave me while on the outside of my wig, have amply repaid my vexation and disappointment, by furnishing me with two things most essential to my intended project, viz. a title, (for which I was very much at a loss!) and a considerable quantity of more interesting matter than I could otherwise have produced. I therefore, regret not that my wig has been equally honoured with the head of that lady, who had unluckily seized the valuable remarks of the sentimental Sterne. Now, reader! could any title be so appropriate as THE WIG?

For the Universal Magazine.

Further particulars of the late Captain Thesiger (see our Magazine for November last.)

IN consequence of the victory off Copenhagen, and the death of the Emperor Paul, negociations were entered into for a pacification with the northern powers; and in order that it might not appear that a British force was kept in a Russian port, to intimidate that power, or to dictate terms to the Emperor Alexander, the British squadron quitted Revel, and anchored in Kioge bay, to be near at hand, should the negociations take an unfavourable turn, so as to act immediately as the emergency of the case might require; when Captain The-

siger was sent with important dispatches by Lord Nelson, to the British ambassador, Lord Whitworth, at St. Petersburgh, by whom he was received in the most kind, flattering and friendly manner, and insisted upon his making his hotel, his home, during his residence in the Russian capital. From all his friends and acquaintance at St. Petersburgh, and Cronstadt, he received the most marked attentions, and congratulations on his success in the navy of his native country, and upon his recent escape, during the tremendous conflict before Copenhagen.

Upon Lord Whitworth's answer being ready, on the favourable appearance that affairs were taking, Captain T. was charged with them, which he delivered to Lord Nelson, in Kioge bay; soon after which, his lordship, who had obtained permission from the Admiralty, returned to England, and Captain T. remained with the fleet, until sent home by Sir Charles Maurice Poole, with dispatches to the Lords of the Admiralty.

NELSONIANA.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.
Motto of Lord Nelson.

MANY things are told of illustrious men; of which, some augment the celebrity they aspire to diffuse, while others are only important as they relate to persons concerning whom the curiosity of the public has been unusually excited. It is, however, proposed that nothing shall enter into the composition of the *Nelsoniana* unworthy of the title thus assumed, or derogatory of that great man, whose actions we profess to record, and whose memory it is our ambition to honour.

Lord Nelson embarked early in the naval service; and, notwithstanding an avowed dislike of the profession, together with a delicacy of constitution, extremely unfavourable to the discharge of the arduous duties he was called upon to sustain, he soon displayed, in an eminent degree, those qualities, by the exertion of which he afterwards obtained the enthusiastic attachment of a grateful country, and the respect and admiration of the world*.

He was a sailor, in the most legitimate and extensive import of the word; and to this circumstance, more than any other, he was perhaps indebted for his naval superiority. He had gone through all the gradations of service, experienced all the difficulties to which every class of seamen was exposed, and marked the feelings of those with whom he had been successively associated, in his progress towards preferment. Obedience had qualified him for command. Such experience, so acquired, united with an original and discriminating mind, and a firm but sympathising heart, produced that combination of excellence, which ensured the affection of his contemporaries, and will transmit his remembrance with the highest reputation to posterity. Those to whom he was known, cannot expect to contemplate his like again; those of another age will regret, that they were not the companions of his toils, and the witnesses of his triumphs.

In the course of a long professional career, he had frequently acted as a general officer on shore, where he was naturally led to investigate those principles of military science, which he has so successfully introduced into the

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* The principal facts here collected, taken partly from Charnock's Life of Lord Nelson, partly from the Naval Chronicle, Carr's Northern Summer, and various periodical literary miscellanies, will, it is hoped, furnish an agreeable *mélange*, in addition to the account of his lordship, published in the Universal Magazine, for November and December, 1805.

scheme of naval operations. Nothing valuable could escape the vigilance and comprehensiveness of his mind. What was possible, was to him practicable; and what in his estimation appeared practicable, he readily undertook, and resolutely accomplished.

The partners of his dangers were the sharers of his heart. Impelled by the sincerest respect for those brave men he had the felicity to command, and without the parade of humanity, of which, indeed, his generous and magnanimous spirit was wholly incapable, he effectually exerted himself to remove the difficulties, and alleviate the distresses of those who served under his orders, and who, on that account, became entitled to his particular consideration. Hence he was the idol of his men; of whose numbers, perhaps, there was not one who would not gladly have sacrificed his own life to prolong the existence of their beloved commander.

He was not, however, without his enemies. Where is the character on which envy and malignity will not fasten? How few are the men who, in the littleness of vanity, do not secretly repine at the success of an honest competitor; and who would not too willingly depreciate the merit they feel it impossible to obstruct: how confined is the circle of those who aspire nobly to emulate the actions they spontaneously admire! Many repulses, many mortifications did Nelson undergo, in his progress towards distinction. Even when arrived at the pinnacle of ambition, whence he might look down with disdain on the rivalry of opposition, he notices, though with commiseration, the struggles of his "envious enemies."

Zealously attached to the political institutions of his country, he deprecated the ascendancy of revolutionary principles in other states. His was that "proud submission which dignified dependence;" he recognised in their descendants, the spirit of his forefathers; he respected those whose situations entitled them to the reverence of their compatriots; and he was anxious to contribute to the perpetuation of that order of things, which, in common with his fellow citizens, he had received in trust from his ancestors. He who remained faithful to his GOD, was not likely to prove disloyal to his king.

It is not too much to assert, that to his habitual sense of moral and religious obligation, are principally to be ascribed the exalted atchievements of this illustrious man. If the best and most enlightened heathens considered themselves honoured by a continual dependence on Providence, whose favour, in the execution of the most important concerns, they testified their anxiety to propitiate; surely it is for the pious christian to confide, with infinitely superior exultation, in the protection and assistance of his GOD! Mere human approbation will not suffice to feed the fire of unadulterated glory. He who best deserves the applauses of men, will be most anxious to secure the countenance of his Creator. Such was our christian hero, the great subject of this imperfect sketch, Nelson!

As his life was successful, so was his death not infelicitous; he died in the meridian of glory, and in the arms of victory. He died, at a time when, from the shattered condition of his bodily health, existence, had it been extended, could have imparted to him few personal satisfactions. He died, without lingering to witness even a transient obscuration of that lustre with which his name had become encircled. He died, blessed in the prayers, ennobled by the tears, and regretted by the wishes of his country.

Avoiding the repetition of many instances of gallantry, though important in almost any other life than that of Lord Nelson, we shall first exhibit to our readers, his spirited opposition to the illicit practices of the American traders, after the recognition of the independence of the United States on the part of Great Britain.

"He was," says Mr. Charnock, "commissioned to the command of the Boreas, of 28 guns, a ship then under orders of equipment for the Leeward Islands, as a cruiser on the peace establishment. This service was by no means so easy as the public situation of affairs appeared to promise. The Americans, after having erected themselves into free and independent states, were extravagant enough to expect, notwithsanding their dismem-

berment from the mother-country, that they should continue to enjoy the same privileges which they possessed when considered as colonies to it. The governors and inhabitants of the West India islands supported this absurd claim; and Capt. Nelson having, in consequence of his adopting a firm opinion of its impropriety, declared that he would seize all American vessels found trading contrary to the rules for that purpose with foreigners, was treated with much asperity." The following abstract of a letter, dated on board the Boreas, off Martinico, March the 5th, 1786, to Captain Locker, late lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, contains his lordship's account of this important transaction.

"It was near the hurricane months when I arrived in this country, consequently nothing could be done till they were over in November, when the squadron arrived at Barbadoes, and the ships were to be sent to the different islands, with orders only to examine the anchorages, and whether there was wood and water. This did not appear to me the intent of placing men of war in peaceable times, therefore I asked Collingwood to go with me (for his sentiments and mine were exactly similar) to ——; I then asked him if we were not to attend to the commerce of our country, and to take care that the British trade was kept in those channels that the navigation laws pointed out. He answered, he had no orders, nor had the Admiralty sent him any acts of parliament. I told him it was very odd, for every captain of a man of war was furnished with the statutes of the Admiralty, in which the navigation act was included, which act was directed to admirals, captains, &c. to see it carried into execution. He said he had never seen the book; but having produced and read the laws to him, he seemed convinced that men of war were sent abroad for some other purpose, than to be made a show of. (The rebel Americans then filled our ports.) —— then gave orders to all the squadron to see the navigation act carried into execution. When I went to my station at St. Kitt's, I turned away all the rebels, not choosing to seize them at that time, as it would have appeared a trap laid for them. In December, to my astonishment, down comes the order from him, telling us he had received good advice, and requiring us not to prevent the Americans from coming in, and having free egress and regress, if the governor chose to allow them; he enclosed at the same time a copy of the orders he sent to the governors and presidents of the islands. —— and others began by sending letters not far different from orders, that they should admit them in such and such situations, &c. telling me —— had left it to them, but they thought it right to let me know it. M. —— I soon trimmed up and silenced. —'s was a more delicate business; I must either disobey my orders, or disobey acts of parliament which —— was disobeying. I determined upon the former, trusting to the uprightness of my intention, and believing that my country would not allow me to be ruined, by protecting her commerce. I sent to ——; expatiated on the navigation laws to the best of my abilities; told him I was certain some person had been giving him advice, which he would be sorry for having taken, against the positive directions of acts of parliament; and I was certain he had too much regard for the commerce of Great Britain, to suffer our worst enemy to take it from us; and that too at a time when Great Britain was straining every nerve to suppress illegal trade at home, which only affected her revenue; that I hoped we should not be singular in allowing a much more ruinous traffic to be carried on under the king's flag; I added, in short, that I should decline obeying his orders, till I had an opportunity of seeing and talking to him, at the same time making him an apology. At first he was going to send a captain to supersede me; but having mentioned the matter to his captain, the latter said he believed all the squadron had thought he had sent illegal orders, and therefore did not know how far I was obliged to obey them; this being their sentiments, he could not try me here, and now he finds I am all right, and thanks me or having set him right."

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IF you can find room for the insertion of this abridgement in your valuable publication, by giving one or two chapters at a time, as shall be most agreeable to your limits, you will confer a favour upon myself, and offer, not, I would hope, an useless or uninteresting boon to your classical readers. It was executed by me some years ago for an amusement; and in the notes, I have endeavoured to condense the most valuable observations from the immeasurable mass of commentary, published by Mr. Twining, and at the same time, to glean whatever was most pertinent to the subject in other authors, or tended, in any degree, to illustrate and enforce the precepts of Aristotle.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, July 8, 1805.

Aristotle's Art of Poetry, abridged, with notes.

CHAPTER I.

It being my intention to treat of Poesie in general, its different sorts, and the effects of each of them in particular, I shall begin with the first strokes.

* The epopæia, tragedy, comedy, and the dithyrambopæia, are pure imitations. And in the same manner as painters imitate most things with figures and colours,† either by the assistance of art, or by custom, or by uniting them together, so the masters, in all the arts I am about to treat of, make their imitation with number, discourse, and harmony, either jointly or separately‡.

* The flute, the harp, and the pipe, all employ number and harmony—dancers make use of numbers only, for by the means of numbers or figured cadences, they imitate manners, passions, and actions.

Under the general term of epopæia are comprehended all imitations, which may be made in Iambic, Elegiac, or any other sort of verse. The word however has been abused, and the name of an Epic poet has been extended to him who treats of natural philosophy in hexameters.†

Dithyrambics, nomes, tragedy, and comedy, employ equally these three means I have mentioned; viz. number, discourse, and harmony—with this difference, that some use them together, and others separately.‡

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* According to the plan he lays down, he first explains what poesie is in general, viz. an imitation. This is the genus, which contains all the species, of what sort soever they may be.—Dacier.

† "There is nothing, (says Mr. Spence,) that can equal poetry, or bear to be compared with it, except its sister art of painting — and certainly what makes so fine a figure in the best poets, might deserve the imitation of the best painters."—Essay.

‡ "It is by imitation, far more than by precept, that we learn every thing, and what we learn thus, we acquire not only more pleasantly, but more effectually. This forms our manners, our opinions, and our lives; herein it is that painting and many other agreeable arts, have laid one of the principal foundations of their power."—Burke.

* Mons. Dacier, in explaining this passage, observes, that the players on the flute and harp play often on those instruments without imitating any action or passion, as in preludes, for their notes are then rambling and indeterminate sounds.

† This is the inconvenience into which they must necessarily fall, who will distinguish and characterize poets by their verses. For it is the imitation, and not the verse, which constitutes the poem. They must be obliged to give the same name to Empedocles and Homer, to Lucretius and Virgil, indiscriminately:—this confusion is avoided by distinguishing them according to their kinds of imitation.

‡ Mons. Dacier observes, that players on instruments must represent men either better, or worse, or alike; having no other qualities which they can make the subject of their imitation.

CHAPTER II.

* As all those who imitate, imitate actions, and 'tis impossible but actions must be either good or bad, for as mankind cannot be distinguished but by these two qualities, it necessarily follows that poets in their imitations must represent men in respect to us, either better or worse, or just as we are.

† The same differences are also to be found in dances, in the airs for the flute, and other instruments, and in all works, whether prose or verse; for example, ‡ Homer has made men better; Hegemon worse, &c.

§ It is this which makes the difference between tragedy and comedy; the former represents men better, and the latter worse than they really are.

CHAPTER III.

The third difference consists in the manner in which these imitations are made. Sophocles, for instance, is like Homer, in his imitation, for they both imitate considerable men: and in another respect, he is like Aristophanes, because he imitates those who act. Hence some have concluded that the pieces for the stage were called dramatic, from the word "Drama," which signifies an action. Hence the Dorians have attributed to themselves the invention of comedy; the Megarians contended that it had its origin in their popular state. But the most plausible reasons have been urged by the Dorians, in Peloponnesus, who found their pretensions to the invention of comedy, from their name. For, say they, the villages, which the Athenians call δημοι, we distinguish by the word κωμη—whence is derived the word comedy—because the earliest comedians, not being allowed to enter the cities, went and acted in the villages.*

CHAPTER IV.

There are two principal causes which seem to have produced poetry. The first is imitation, a quality born with men, and which distinguishes

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* True philosophy proves that all is virtue or vice:—if there were any who kept a medium between both, we could not properly say of them that they had manners, at least they would not be perceptible, and consequently could not be the subject of an imitation.

† For instance, Dithyrambics and Homer—(the former sang in honor of Bacchus, the latter of Apollo,) were always accompanied with singing and dancing,—tragedy and comedy on the other hand employed only verse in the acts.

‡ It has been often remarked that Homer has exalted his heroes to the character of gods, and degraded his deities below the character of men.

§ Tragedy is the imitation of great persons actions—but what is said of comedy agrees only with the old and mean sort;—such as Dr. Trapp explains in his Prælectiones Poeticæ:—"Duplex comœdia fuit vetus; primo, omnium antiquissima, quam (teste Aristotle,) coripserunt Epicharmus et Phormis Siculi, et Erates, Atheniensis; quorum opera prorsus periere omnia;—rudis illa et impolita; sententiosa et innocua;"—but this author and several other critics have contradicted the opinion of Aristotle, namely, that the nature of tragedy requires the principal personages to be always of illustrious characters, and of high and princely rank; whose misfortunes and sufferings, it is said, take faster hold of the imagination, and impress the heart more forcibly than similar events happening to persons in private life.—This indeed is more specious than solid, and it is refuted by facts—For the distresses of Desdemona, Monimia, and Belvidera, interest us as deeply as if they had been princesses and queens—The dignity of tragedy, it has been well observed, does require, that there should be nothing degrading or mean in the circumstances of the persons whom it exhibits: but it requires nothing more. Their high rank may render the spectacle more splendid, and the subject seemingly of more importance, but conduces very little to its being pathetic; which depends entirely on the nature of the tale, on the art of the poet in conducting it, and on the sentiments to which it gives occasion.—Quintilian, in giving rules for the construction of a poem, directs us to follow nature—"Naturam intueamur, hanc sequamur; id facillime accipiunt enim quod agnoscunt."

* This was perhaps the Exodia, and Fescennine verses, which retained much obscenity, a long time after the esta-

them from the irrational creation*. 'Tis this which makes them behold pictures with so much satisfaction, because they are capable of reasoning and of being informed, by looking on them.†

If imitation is natural to us, number and harmony is not less so.‡ For these are the two causes which have evidently produced poetry. But poetry attained its excellence, and branched out into its various forms by degrees. It changed its form according to the inclination of poets §, some of whom sang the actions of great persons; others made badly-disposed men the subjects of their songs and railleries*. There remains no poem of this sort before Homer's, though it is probable there were many, but we have some of his time, in which iambics were made use of as the † most proper and convenient for raillery and invective. ‡ Homer, beyond doubt, deserves the first place in the heroic and tragic kind, not only because he has written well, but also because he has made dramatic imitations§. For

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blishment of comedy.—This species of diversion is alluded to by Horace:

Et grave virus
Munditiæ pepulere; sed in longum tamen ævum
Manserunt, hodieque manent vestigia ruris.

* It is the observation of Dacier, that Aristotle uses the superlative (μιμητικωτατον) because there are other creatures naturally inclined to imitation, as daws, monkeys, &c. but their imitation is only superficial, particular, and casual, while that of men is solid, general, and has sure principles.

† The same may be observed of dramatic representations; they agreeably deceive us into an imagination that we actually see what we only hear; την ακοην οψιν ποιει. LONGINUS.

‡ After having explained the first cause of poetry, he comes to the second, which is number and harmony; for whatever inclination men may have had to imitation, they would never have excelled in poesy, had they not been as much inclined to what Aristotle calls, number and harmony, that is, cadence and song. Mr. Tyrrhit has inserted in his notes, an (in his own words) "insigne fragmentum" of Theophrastus, preserved by Plutarch, respecting music, which more fully explains this hypothesis of Aristotle.

§ Aristotle says, that the rough draughts of poetry were extempore—εγεννησαν την ποιησιν εκ των αυτοσχεδιασματων—and, indeed, we are told by Horace that it owed its invention to the assemblies, which the first men (who were either shepherds or labourers) instituted in honour of the gods, after their vintage—it was not indeed the effect of study, but nature exhilerated with joy and wine;

Agricolæ prisci, fortes, parvoque beati
Condita post frumenta, levantes tempore festo
Corpus, et ipsum animum spe finis, dura ferentem,
Cum sociis operum, et pueris, et conjuge fidâ
Tellurem porco, Sylvanum lacte piabant
Floribus et vino genium, memorem brevis ævi. Lib. II. v. 140, &c.

* We may take notice "en passant" (as Dacier expresses it) of this judgment of Aristotle, who clearly determines that there is required a greater genius to praise, than to slander; for this reason, he calls those who spend their time in making hymns and panegyrics, σεμνοτερους, more grave, more lofty; and the others, viz. those employed in detracting from the merits of other people, ευτελεστερας, more low and debased.

† Whether this poem attributed to Homer, was spurious or not, is very doubtful. Mr. Tyrrhitt observes, that Zeno believes it to be genuine.

‡ We have been already told, that those who had the most extensive genius, devoted themselves to write of the actions of their gods and heroes, and that others amused themselves in the more humble paths of satyr and invective; he proceeds to shew that Homer had indisputably the most exalted genius, that he applied himself to grave and serious matters, which is expressed by a forcible term, σπουδαια.

§ Plato, in his Theætet, goes beyond Aristotle. He is not content to call epic poems tragedies, but asserts that Homer was not only the greatest, but

indeed his Margites has the same relation to comedy, as his Ilias and Odyssey have to tragedy.

* With respect to tragedy, Œschylus was the first who introduced two actors on the stage; he shortened the songs of the chorus, and invented the idea of the principal actor—Sophocles added a third actor †, and decorated the scenes. But it was late before it received that gravity and grandeur, which it at present possesses; for difficult was the task to throw aside that facetious and burlesque stile, which distinguished the earlier pieces. It found out naturally that sort of verse, which was most proper for conversation, viz. iambics; and in process of time, the number of Episodes, and all the other beauties of tragedy, rose successively—to treat of every one of them would be difficult and tedious—it may suffice to have mentioned them in general.

[*To be continued.*]

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the first of tragic poets; he calls him, της τραγωδιας ηγεμονα, ποιητικωτατον, και πρωτον των τραγωδιποιων. Horace bears the same testimony to his merits,

——Tuque
Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. Ars. Poet. v. 129.

* Aristotle does not inform us what was primarily comedy or tragedy. He takes it in the state Thespis left it.—Horace explains more particularly its first invention;

Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse camœnæ,
Dicitur, et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis
Qui canerent, agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.

Horace attributes the same, and indeed more inventions, to Æschylus;

Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ,
Æschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.

† The Greek tragedians never thought of encreasing this number, being persuaded that the perfection of the plays consisted in these three speakers, which gave occasion to Horace to lay down this rule:

Hæc quarta loqui persona laboret.

It is observable here, that from what Aristotle says, we should be disposed to think, that before the time of Sophocles, never more than two actors were brought upon the stage. Yet in one scene of the Cæphores of Æschylus, we find Orestes, Pylades, and Clytemnestra, in conversation together; and in another scene of his Eumenides, are introduced Minerva, Orestes, and Apollo; hence it is apparent that Æschylus was not ignorant that a scene would bear three actors. Again, with respect to the paintings of the scenery, it was, unfortunately for Aristotle, anticipated some time before by Æschylus, at least, if dependence is to be placed on the statement of Vitruvius; "Primum Agatharcus, Athenis, Æschylo docente, tragicam scenam fecit, &c."

On these minutiæ, and indeed on the whole history of the Grecian theatre, Dr. Bently, and Mr. Franklin (in his preface to the translation of Sophocles) have treated largely and ingeniously.

In the plays of Euripides and Sophocles we find but four episodes, the Medea of the former excepted, in which there are seven.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 426, Vol. V.)

QUEST I. What are the chief occurrences between the battle of Thermopylæ, and the erecting of the ten tables of laws in the forum of Rome?

Ans. In this period, the Athenian state rises to a great height of grandeur. The capital of this small territory was burnt by the Persians, in the same year in which the battle of Thermopylæ was fought: but Themistocles, the Athenian general, was not disheartened by such an event; he knew that stones might be easily raised into houses and temples, where men had hearts worthy of elegant mansions. The year after the battle of Thermopylæ, the Persians are routed every where, and compelled to retire into Asia, and from this time the Grecian states take the lead in history, and it was evident, that Persia must ultimately fall a prey to superior skill

and superior courage. In the year 476 before Christ, Athens is rebuilt, under the auspices of Themistocles; and with great foresight he makes a capacious port at the Pyreum, by which means Athens not only became the capital of Greece, from its superiority in arts and arms, but was also a city of very extensive trade. To this town were brought the spoils of the Persians, now every where defeated by the victorious arms of the Athenians.

Cimon, the commander of the Athenians, under whom they had marched repeatedly to victory, feels the effects of their ingratitude. In the year before Christ 464, he is sentenced, by ostracism, to a banishment of ten years; and we are now led to a more glorious circumstance at Rome, where Cincinnatus, in the year before Christ 456, was called from his country farm, to take upon himself the dictatorship. In sixteen days he defeated the enemy, and quelled domestic dissentions. At the expiration of this term he laid down his office, and returned to his rustic occupations, leaving an example, which none but great minds are capable of following. For, in general, the baser the mind, the more tenacious is it of office; not considering the purposes, which power is designed to accomplish, but some little empty trifles, by which their personal vanity is gratified.

In the year before Christ 450, peace is concluded between Greece and Persia, after a war of fifty-one years, from the burning of Sardis. By this, the independence of Greece is completely established. The Greeks obtain the command of the Mediterranean, and having thus shewn to the world, how incompetent are multitudes to subdue a brave nation, and what feats may be performed by skill and valour, they arise to the highest state of dominion. They shew the world how dominion is to be acquired, and also shew how by a regular process it is to be lost. A lesson, which every nation seems to have a great facility in acquiring.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

Ans. There is a most contemptible race of mortals to be seen in those conventicles, for the corruption of every thing noble and generous in man, the routes in the metropolis of our country, which, upon any event in the history of mankind being mentioned to them, turn it off by a laugh; that happened long ago, and is no rule for us. Thus, if one were to tell them that the time might come when they ought to quit London, and leave it to be burnt by an enemy, and bring in the instance of Themistocles, who saw Athens burnt, and restored to a much superior degree of greatness, they would be quite shocked at the idea, and would rather submit to the meanest terms, than see the elegance of their mansions disturbed. But it becomes us to compare events together in history, and thence derive instruction for our own conduct. Themistocles advised the leaving of the capital, to be burnt by an enemy, but he foresaw that the disaster was but temporary. The Carthaginians saw their city burnt by the Romans, but the ruin of the state was for ever. The monied interest had got the pre-eminence in Carthage, and the consequence was the total ruin of themselves and country. Nobler motives swayed the Athenians; the consequence was, that their country was not ruined: walls, houses, and temples perished, but a country consists of men, high-minded men, and such beings carry the country with them, wherever they go. There never was a time, when those sentiments required more to be inculcated than at present. We see what the French have done upon the continent; that they may land here, is within the verge of possibility. Have we a Themistocles to defend us upon land? have we a population like the Athenians to defend their country? If we have not, what is the reason that we have not? It will be too late to ask these questions, when Buonaparte is landed.

The ingratitude of a country to their benefactors is notorious; it was exemplified frequently in the conduct of the Athenians. Thus the meritorious Cimon was banished by them, by the ostracism. Not that the greatest benefactor to his country is to escape with impunity, if he is guilty of a fault; let his offence be tried, but let not the trial be by a confused mob, but by persons capable of an equitable

decision. Our own country has afforded us lately a better example. A brave admiral was victorious in one day's engagement: he had sent home the trophies of his victory to his country; but when he came himself, he found the general opinion to be, that more might have been done: and assuredly he is criminal, not only who suffers defeat by his neglect, but who by his neglect, or imprudence, or ill judgment, loses the advantage which victory placed in his hands. A court-martial has, in this instance, determined on the fact, and no one doubts the propriety of the sentence: but we may lament the difference in the situation of Sir R. Calder, and some who have commanded our armies. Sir R. Calder, with an inferior force, beat the enemy, took two of his ships, but is tried by a court-martial, and is severely reprimanded. Have we not had generals who have been defeated, but every enquiry into their conduct has been resisted? If England wishes to conquer Buonaparte, the discipline of the navy must be introduced into the army; and every general who loses a battle, must be tried in the same manner as an admiral, who loses his ship, or does not take as many of the enemy's ships as fortune has put into his power.

Where a country produces a man like Cincinnatus, it must rise. The high offices of a state, when held by men of superior minds, confer dignity on the possessor; but when they are the objects of ambition, to mean and ignoble spirits, they only confer disgrace on him who by intrigue acquires them. There is not a surer way to ruin a country, than to place in high office those who are unworthy of command. Make a commander in chief of one who is distinguished by defeat. Make a prime minister of one, whose mind is filled with mean objects; who, with great resources, produces little ends; who, when the country is calling for noble exertions, is frittering away its strength in little schemes; who is plausible in harangues, but incapable of conceiving any thing noble, or generous, or grand; who, when he should be planning a campaign, is occupied with loan-jobbers, contractors, the grubs of the monied interest, instead of admirals, generals, and statesmen: such a wretch will cleave to the rudder of the state, till he has steered it among shoals and rocks, and it is torn from his grasp by the fury of the winds and waves; whilst the crew, too late, curse their folly in trusting their fate to heedlessness, inexperience, rashness, loquacity, presumption, and corruption.

Greece sustained a conflict of fifty years with Persia, and came triumphant out of the great conflict. How long will the present conflict last between France and Great Britain. The French are not like the Persian soldiers: their sovereign resembles rather their great conqueror, and his men are trained like the famed Macedonian phalanx. It is to no purpose to hope, or to wish. We shall be beat, and deserve to be beat, if we do not imitate the Greeks in their activity, in their energy, in their perseverance, in their patriotism. We know what sort of an enemy we have to contend with, and we must make ourselves as skilled in the use of arms, as are the soldiers of Buonaparte. This may be done; but it cannot be done, unless there is a true spirit to animate the mass, unless

Mens agitat molem:

Not the *mens* of money-lenders, but the *mens* of men, who know how to value honour and liberty.

Quest. III. What are the chief occurrences between the act for establishing septennial parliaments, and the rebellion in 1745.

Ans. The Whigs in this period were in possession of power. The Tories could scarcely muster at any time any considerable strength, and this was now the time to see, whether the Whigs were really influenced or not, by the principles they pretended to profess. The first act we have already mentioned, that they performed, was in defiance of the bill of rights, in defiance of all their pretended regard for the people, and a measure, which it would require the most distinguished conduct on their part, in any degree, to compensate. They had established septennial parliaments: to what purpose did men dare to call themselves Whigs, who could be guilty of so atrocious an act? They

thought only of perpetrating their power, and of governing the country by an oligarchy, and of deceiving the people by outcries against the Tories.

But base as this act was on the part of the Whigs, treacherous to the country, and certain to be productive of future mischief, it was not to be imagined, that the people would all at once forget the principles established at the revolution; and the sovereign himself on a new throne would hardly countenance measures, which might tend to weaken his influence. We have before mentioned, that George I. was friendly to religious liberty, and inimical to the pretensions of the high church clergy. This was manifest in the first occurrence, to which our particular attention may be called—the proceedings of the convocation against the celebrated Dr. Hoadly, then bishop of Bangor, which produced a vast number of writings in favour of religious liberty, and gave rise to the term the Bangorian controversy. The bishop had published a sermon on the nature of the kingdom of Christ, which he affirmed to be of a spiritual, not of a temporal nature. The high church clergy were in arms upon such a subject; they appointed a committee to examine the sermon, who represented it to be subversive of all government and discipline in the church of Christ; to be replete with every thing that was base and disloyal; and they would have proceeded to the most violent measures, if the king had not marked the proceedings with his displeasure, and dismissed their convocation—fortunately for the country, that very obnoxious body has not since been permitted to sit for business. The death blow given to this body was in the year 1717.

The next important occurrence was the celebrated measure known under the name of the South Sea Bubble, when the whole country ran mad with the schemes of projectors, and every one wished to make his fortune by any thing but the laudable efforts of honest industry. The plan was laid upon an object very laudable in itself, and which proceeded from the crown—the consideration of proper means for lessening the national debt. Upon this, Sir John Bunt, a plausible stock-jobbing scriviner, formed a plan, which he communicated to the chancellor of the exchequer; and the statesman, like a statesman in later times, put himself completely into the power of the man of money. The project was to reduce all the funds into one; and in bidding for the prize, the South Sea Company overcame the bank, and a bill was brought into parliament to confer on this company, the necessary powers for accomplishing its bargain. The bill was opposed, and many solid arguments were used against it, such as that it was calculated to enrich a few, and impoverish the many; to countenance stock-jobbing; to give too great a power to the monied interest, which might afterwards interfere in elections. The bill however passed, received the king's assent April the 7th, 1720, and such was the infatuation of the people, that at opening the books, every hundred pounds stock sold for three hundred, and by various artifices, the shares were raised, till a hundred pounds share was sold for a thousand pounds. In a few months the people's ardour began to cool. On the 8th of September the tide turned, and such ruin did the absurd measure bring upon numerous individuals, that the king was pressed to return immediately from his Hanoverian dominions, and both houses of parliament entered into a serious enquiry into the fraud committed on the people. A scene of infamy was discovered, in which men of money and men of family were equally involved; several were expelled the house of commons, the books and papers of the directors were seized, and every thing was done to make the criminals disgorge their ill-gotten treasures.

The next important occurrence was the impeachment and trial of the Earl of Macclesfield, the then Chancellor, in 1724. The trial lasted twenty days; at the end, the Earl was condemned to pay a fine of 30,000l. and to be imprisoned till the sum was paid. He suffered an imprisonment of six weeks, before the money was procured for discharging his fine, but he lost his character and his office, and such an example might have been expected to deter later ministers from similar fraudulent practices. Other

important occurrences we shall defer to the next month.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

Ans. The Bangorian controversy is now but little studied. We are surprised in these days, that a doubt could ever have been entertained on this subject. Christ himself says, that his kingdom is not of this world; and what a set of impudent impostors must they not be, who under his name would dare to exercise any temporal authority whatsoever upon their brethren! In the kingdom of Christ there are no priests, or rather all are priests; for the apostle says, that every man is exalted by the christian religion to be his own priest, and this great privilege is little understood or felt by the majority of those who embrace the christian profession. This does not prevent the formation of communities, or even establishing them under the authority of government, which may call themselves churches, or, as the word implies, assemblies of the Lord. Still however the assembly of Christ's faithful fellowers is not at all stained by the conduct of such bodies of men, whether it is a council of Constance, which burned John Huss, or the convocation in 1727, which attacked bishop Hoadly, one of the greatest ornaments of the church of England. The true assembly of Christ is known by the obedience of its members to the precept of their master: Let him who would be the greatest among you, be the servant of all—and it is laughable to see any one, who pretends to stand in the place of the fishermen of Gallilee, strutting about, looking big, claiming high pre-eminence, despising his inferiors, and aiming at temporal authority. The late proceedings in Edinburgh shew a spirit very much like that of our convocation; but the victory obtained over the Scotch clergy will tend to keep that body in order, and in that part of the island, as well as this, care will in future be taken, not to permit their intrusion into matters in which they have no concern. Atheism was a fine cry against Mr. Lesly; but we are not such fools now-a-days, as to believe every man to be an Atheist, that the *soidisant* spiritual gentry exclaims against as such. We know the reasons why Socrates was poisoned in prison; Gailleo confined by the Inquisition; and Servetus burnt alive, under the auspices of the cruel and slanderous Calvin.

When we think of the South Sea Bubble, we cannot help exclaiming, what a set of dupes must not our forefathers have been! Yet if any one of them should arise out of his grave, he would probably be more astonished at the conduct of the present generation. If I, he would say, was a dupe, what must be thought of you, who have taken so little warning by my fate? If I was eager to pay off the national debt, when it amounted only to between thirty and forty millions, what shall be said of you, and your confidence in a minister, under whom it has been raised to between four and five hundred millions? If we were afraid of the future influence of the South Sea Company, what shall I say to your strange schemes of letting the bank of England coin your circulating medium, and of keeping upon their notes the words, "I promise to pay," when every visit to the bank shews you the insignificance of the promise, and that you can exchange only paper for paper? I confess myself to have been a dupe, but the moment we had a suspicion of fraudulent practices, we set ourselves in good earnest to correct them, and to punish the agents in the fraud. We did not permit obstacles to be thrown in our way, or the situation of the agents to screen them from justice. The house of commons did not see its vote decided by a speaker, but with hand and heart we all set ourselves in earnest to the work; and however we might be infected with the love of gain, a general sense of propriety of character existed, and no one was the avowed defender of illicit practices.

The impeachment of lord Macclesfield was a measure, which does honour to those who instigated and pursued it. Men in high stations have high rewards assigned to them, and ought to be superior to the little arts of gain. This was remarkably exemplified in the character of the great lord Chatham: he kept himself at a distance from even the suspicion of trafficing with the monied interest,

and his measures were planned for the honour of the kingdom, not upon some little stock-jobbing purposes.

In high public characters, the pay ought to be such, as to preclude all temptation to base gains, but when they are discovered to be sunk into all the tricks of a mere jobber, they cannot be held up too much to public scorn. Their fall must be made an example to others, and at the same time must teach the nation, the necessity of scrutinizing the conduct in this respect, of every one placed in a high official situation. Confidence, in this respect, is totally misplaced. It is sure to be abused; and, if a house of commons is not vigilant in pursuing and punishing offences of this kind, there will be always a suspicion that its principal members have a fellow feeling with the offender.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind, a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Ans. Abdollah, and his friend, the merchant, could discuss the question, without flinging a bottle at each other's head, which was the best maxim for a government, that the king can do no wrong, or that for all the wrong that is done in a country, the king should be accountable. It may appear, doubtless, very extraordinary to many of our readers, that such composure should exist on so important a subject; but the merchant had travelled, and the African had been brought up according to the maxim of his country —"Lo shibricki, bemilky nilky:" do not be humbugged by priests or princes. Hence they examined the question coolly in all its bearings, and they were surprised at last, that both maxims were good; that both may tend equally to the public good; for in the country, where the king can do no wrong, the person who countersigns the order should be accountable for it; and in the country, where the blame of every thing is thrown upon the king, he has only to act fairly, and take care that the perpetrators of the act should be brought to justice. Thus in Abdollah's country, if an army had been defeated, or had effected its escape by a disgraceful capitulation, the king was immediately called to account; a court-martial was set, which examined previously all the orders that had been issued from the cabinet; if no blame could attach to those orders, then the general was called upon to vindicate himself; and as blame must now attach to him or to the officers under him, it was sure to be found out, and inevitable disgrace, the certainty of never being employed again, or death, were the portion of the delinquent.

But Abdollah got into a more unfortunate scrape by his laughter-loving talents, than when he put the proud Scotchman, the candidate for the East India direction, into a passion. He had, we may remember, begun his English studies, by reading the Bible; and this led him to frequent conversations with his friend the merchant, who, being a man of humour, recommended to Abdollah to devote his Sundays to the churches, chapels, and meetings of the metropolis, by which he would not only improve in his English, but easily discover what was the religion of the country. They began with the established churches, and visited in a short time the principal ones; the cathedrals they took in the week days, but never got into the choir of either, for Abdollah was seized with one of his laughing fits, under the dome of St. Paul's, when he heard the priest singing the Lord's Prayer; and such was the strength of his lungs, that the vergers ran from all quarters, and the merchant with great difficulty got his friend out of the church, before they were at his heels. It was in vain that the merchant reasoned with the African upon this point, for he was so strongly prepossessed with the beauty, simplicity, and excellence of the Lord's Prayer, that he could not bear the thoughts of its being uttered, but with the utmost dignity and composure.

One thing pleased him in the established church, that he could take his Bible with him, and follow the reader through so many chapters; and he was quite astonished at the dissenters, that they should be so very fond of long prayers, and long sermons, when their time, as he thought, might be so much better spent in reading the Bible, and reflecting on its contents. The popish church did not affect him much: he was accustomed to so much

greater magnificence, and so many similar ceremonies in his own country, that he preserved his gravity during high mass, and whispered to his friend only, on quitting the chapel —" simli pina ahumi barla"—thistles for asses, and pomp for the vulgar. But of all places, he was most struck with the quakers' meeting; there he frequently meditated in silence with those worthy sectaries, and he contended, that it was the best religion for a trading country. Indeed, what can be more delightful than to be in company with a set of men, he would say, who are either inspired, or expect to be inspired! If we could but believe it, what happiness is equal to such an illusion! However, be the case as it may, what can be better for men engaged in commercial speculations, than to spend two or three hours in silence on Sunday, and as many on the Thursday, every week. What room for inward reflection! A man must either sleep or think: if he is not asleep, he must think of something: let him meditate on what he will, whether on a broomstick or a bargain, or have his thoughts intent, as they should be, on divine topics, he must be a gainer by this habitual silence.

But notwithstanding repeated visits to churches and meetings, they seemed to make no impression whatsoever on the mind of Abdollah; he neither troubled himself to refute any opinion advanced in them, nor entered into the conversation, when the points of a sermon were discussed. This affected the merchant's wife, for she had lately returned from a visit to the north, where she had been converted by Dr. C———, to evangelicism. She could not tell precisely what it was, but she said the evangelical clergy were the only people worth hearing; and, if all imitated her dear doctor, she had no doubt, that our trade would be encreased ten fold, and that we should have the satisfaction of beating the French by land, as well as by sea. Her conversion was wrought in the following manner.

At her friend's in the north, Dr. C———— was invited one day to dinner, on his coming to take possession of a valuable living in that neighbourhood. There was a large party; sprightly women, and sensible men. The doctor excelled in repartee, and mirth went round with the wine. After tea and coffee, the doctor begged leave of his host to retire, and to have a room to himself for an hour. His host politely complied; and as the doctor had not asked for pen and ink, and had not, to his knowledge, any books, he had the curiosity to ask him, what had detained him so long from the company. My prayers, replied the doctor, with the utmost gravity; I always spend an hour in the evening, at my private devotions. His host made no remark on this occupation of his time, but expressed his fears only, that he might have met with some interruption. Of this, the doctor was not sensible, or pretended not to be sensible, though all the servants in the house went, on some pretext or other, into the room, after they had heard the report of one, who by accident had gone into the room for something, and thus the doctor's character for exemplary piety was in an instant established.

The doctor, after converting the merchant's wife, promised to visit her in town, and here his ambition was on fire to convert an African prince. The adventure, however, was unpromising, when he heard Abdollah's character; generous to the extreme, laughter-loving, kind, good-humoured, courteous, gentle, wishing to make all around him happy. Ah! said the doctor, these are but splendid vices. I have been sure of a man's going to Heaven, whom I have converted at the foot of the gallows; but there is no laying hold of men, who love laughing. I have said of laughing, that it is folly, and the worst of it is, that these men are not deterred by the most serious applications to their consciences, from indulging in a jest. They think no more of a bishop than they do of me, nor more of me than they would of any common man. After much solicitation, however, the doctor was persuaded to undertake the conversion, and so sanguine now was he of his success, that he intimated his design to some of the directors of the Sierra Leone Company, and together they planned an embassy to the court

of Oulo, to civilize the interior of Africa.

The merchant's wife communicated the news to her husband, and he, who was not averse to innocent mirth, came willingly into the plan. He had said nothing to his wife on her conversion, never contradicted any thing that she asserted on the credit of her new instructor, and repeated to himself only, now and then, an old proverb.

Γυναικες αιει δεισιδιμονεσεραι,

which we desire our readers not to translate to their wives, on any account whatever. He pursued, however, a different conduct with his daughters, explained to them fully all the points on which so much stress was laid by the evangelicals, and finished always by saying, the gospel means good tidings, but these evangelicals seem to delight more in terror than joy, to expatiate on the horrors of hell, rather than on the satisfaction of a heavenly life.

Abdollah was, however, prepared, and the day came for his conversion. The doctor was introduced to him by the merchant, who retired, soon after the common salutations, into an anti-room, where he found his wife in the greatest anxiety about the result. Abdollah had been, the day before, at a church, where he had seen on the velvet before the communion table, or the pulpit, the figure of a triangle, worked in gold. The conversation had begun on the sermon of the preceding day, from which our African was led to ask the meaning of this triangle, which had then, for the first time, struck his attention, and he had forgotten to ask its meaning from the merchant. The doctor rose to answer the question, with the utmost solemnity, and, placing himself in a preaching attitude, replied: This triangle is an emblem of a most holy mystery; the three sides represent the three persons in God; the triangle, his unity; as the three sides are equal, so are the three persons; neither are before nor after the other; and he, who does not believe in this holy mystery, will without doubt perish everlastingly. Abdollah's countenance was on the full stretch; the doctor thought that he had gained a point; he extended his arm, and was going on with his harangue, when Abdollah could hold out no longer; the ασβεστος γελως ωρλο; the laugh would out; in ran the merchant and his wife, the merchant to bring back the African to composure, and his wife to console the doctor. Neither task was easy. The doctor reddened like a turkey-cock, and retired with the lady into the anti-room, where he assured her, that the laugh would be by-and-by on the other side, when such profaners of holy things would be well broiled for their presumption. The merchant, with great difficulty, brought the African to repeat the occasion of this explosure, and they laughed together for a full hour, at the odd notions the doctor's speech had excited in Abdollah's mind; however he was soon made sensible of the impropriety of treating a doctor in such a manner, and he promised to make, and did make a most ample apology, an apology which displayed another contrast between Great Britain and the regions of Oulo.

Quest. VI. Is similarity of handwriting, without any other leading circumstances, sufficient proof of guilt?

Ans. We were led to this question, by a very extraordinary trial, that lately took place in the Court of King's Bench. The culprit and the jury are to us equally unknown; the paper, which occasioned the trial, we probably read, when it first appeared, but we scarcely remember its contents. We will take for granted, that it was an infamous libel. With the writing of this libel, a Judge Johnson was charged, and, on the trial, the following case was made out by the attorney general.

Mr. Cobbet, the publisher of a weekly paper, received a letter, offering him intelligence on the state of affairs in Ireland, and to this letter he replies, that he is ready to receive such intelligence, and announces to the anonymous writer the mode by which it was to be conveyed. Soon after, a letter is received by Mr. Cobbet, in a cover, which had been opened, and which he destroyed, recollecting of it only, that it had the Dublin post mark. A few days after, another letter is received by him, in the same manner, except that the seal had not been broken, and the cover to this letter he also destroyed, recol

lecting only, that it had the Dublin post mark. These two letters he publishes in his paper, and the question is, whether Judge Johnson was or was not the writer of these letters. To prove that he was the writer of them, four witnesses are called, who think that these two letters were written by Judge Johnson, acknowledging at the same time, and pointing out to the court a considerable variation from the general character of his hand-writing. Here the case is left by the attorney general, and in defence of the judge, five witnesses appear, all well acquainted with his hand-writing. Of these witnesses, three seem liable to some degree of objection, though the objection is scarcely of any consequence, when we consider that they were upon their oaths. One was connected with the judge by marriage, and the other two, from expressions in their testimony, which, after all, might not affect their testimony in the least, are liable to the suspicion of preparation for the trial. We mention these circumstances, because we wish to state the case, the most possibly to the disfavour of the prosecuted, and the favour of the prosecutor. The two other evidences are entirely free from all suspicion whatsoever. Now these five witnesses concur in their testimony, and express, upon their oaths, the strongest belief, that the two letters in question were not in the hand writing of Judge Johnson.

Thus stood the case, when the chief justice summed up the evidence in the clearest manner; that is to say the facts, as we have stated them: how much he disappointed the court in his mode of doing it, it is not necessary here to dwell upon; suffice it to say, that the speech ended, the jury in a very few minutes brought in their verdict guilty.

Now, upon what that verdict was founded, we are at a loss to determine. As far as the case goes, the two letters might have been written by hundreds of persons in both islands; for so like are the hand-writings of persons educated under some peculiar masters, that common readers are little able to discriminate between them. Now, if a man in England had written these letters, it would be easy to send them to Dublin, and to desire a friend to put them into the post of that town. That they really came from the post of that town, we know, only by the recollection of Mr. Cobbet, on seeing the post mark on the cover, which he destroyed, and this post mark, though it may lead to the suspicion that the writer lived in Dublin, can excite only a suspicion, and there must be other circumstances to confirm that suspicion, or of itself the post mark is of no consequence. It may be used by persons living in London as well as in Dublin.

We will suppose then, that the attorney general, upon this post mark, founds his suspicions of the writer being in Dublin, and that on examining the hand-writing of various persons, he finds a great resemblance between the hand-writing in these letters, and that of judge Johnson. He finds persons acquainted with judge Johnson's writing, and four of them are so certain of it from the resemblance in the two hand-writings, that they will not scruple, upon their oaths, to declare their belief that he wrote the two letters. This is sufficient for an attorney general; he has sufficient evidence to come before a court of justice; all the evidence of the Dublin post mark, and Mr. Cobbet's recollections, are superfluous. The question is simply, whether A. B. wrote a certain paper, and four men, knowing his hand-writing, declare upon oath, that they believe he did it.

Now, we will suppose, that no evidence had been brought to the contrary, and that A. B. had said to the jury, Gentlemen, I confess to you, that the hand-writing resembles mine very strongly, but the very circumstances, in which the four witnesses against me have pointed out its difference from my general hand-writing, are the very circumstances which would have convinced me, that the paper in question, supposing it to have been on any other subject, had been copied exactly from one that I really had written. I assuredly did not write these letters; but the person who wrote them, copies my hand-writing so well, that I do not blame the four witnesses, for asserting that to be my own hand-writing, which, on the first look at it, would have puzzled

me myself, and from the knowledge of the contents of the paper, and the circumstances pointed out by these witnesses, would be necessary to convince myself that I had not written these papers.

Here then rests our question. Is the similarity of hand-writing, without any other concomitant circumstances, a sufficient proof of guilt; and we do not hesitate to say, that we cannot allow to the mere testimony of resemblance of hands, so great weight, as to subject a man to punishment. The great point in this, and all other cases of law, is to free the innocent, and to punish the guilty; and it is not right, for fear of the guilty escaping, to establish a precedent, by which the innocent may be condemned. That similarity of hand-writing, also, is not a proof of guilt, though accompanied by apparently very convincing proofs of guilt, may be made more evident, by a case, real or fictitious, we cannot pretend to say, which is related of Cromwell.

There was, in his time, a felon under sentence of death, who was said to be so skilful in the art of picking locks, that he could not only enter into any room, and open the door of any cabinet, closet, or drawer, but leave every place shut in such a manner, that no one could tell that a lock had been opened. Cromwell at that time wished to ruin some man of importance in the councils of Spain, and he thought this felon a useful implement for his purpose. The felon was sent for; not only his life, but a great reward was promised to him, on the execution of a certain design. He undertook to execute it, went over to Spain, entered the chamber previously pointed out to him in the house of the minister, leaves a paper in a certain cabinet, and returns home; no person in Spain, except the English ambassador, having the least knowledge of the transaction. Soon after, insinuations are thrown out against the minister; he is galled with them; desires to meet his opponents; his papers are examined, and among them is found the fatal paper, so resembling his own hand-writing, that his brother ministers and himself are puzzled to find out the least difference between it, and the many papers that they knew to be of his hand-writing. He has no means left of vindicating himself; he cannot account for the paper being in that cabinet, to which, to his own knowledge, no one had access but himself; and the result was, that he was disgraced, and Cromwell triumphed, in making the court of Spain the instrument of his vengeance on one of its best servants. Thus it is possible for one man to imitate another's hand-writing, and to send it in a cover to a printer, and to subject an innocent man to a trial; but when the trial comes, we should expect, not only proofs of the similarity of hand-writing, but proofs which should connect the issuing of the paper with the person, who was charged with the crime of having written it.

Questions to be answered next month.

Quest. I. What are the chief occurrences between the erecting of the ten tables in the forum at Rome, and the famous plague at Athens?

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

Quest. III. What are the chief occurrences between the act for septennial parliaments, and the rebellion in 1745?

Quest. IV. To what reflections do they give rise?

Quest. V. Does London afford a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Quest. VI. Which is the most dangerous institution, the Inquisition, or the Society for the Suppression of Vice?

ANECDOTES OF DR. PALEY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

[Continued from page 513, Vol. I.]

SIR,

THE mistakes that are made by printers, are often curious, and sometimes they improve the copy that is sent to them. Your printer has changed a word in my last letter, probably from my writing not being so plain as it ought to be; and I confess, that we academics do not excel in an art, to which it would become us all to pay more attention; but the altered word carries the idea completely with it, though it is never used in this manner in the University of Cambridge. I wrote, the combination-room; your printer probably conceived, that no such room could exist in a college,

and he had in his head the combination of journeymen printers, carpenters, taylors, &c. which have of late years been too frequent in this kingdom. The cause of them has not been searched for, so deeply as it ought to be; but since these combinations have been found to exist in a great number of trades, it is evident that there must be a common cause for their existence. Till the root of the evil has been discovered, nothing but partial remedies will be applied; the inconvenience will frequently occur, mutual jealousies will subsist between the employers and the employed, and business will be carried on to the dissatisfaction of all parties. All this may be easily remedied, but there must be first a disposition to receive the cure; and, whether masters or journeymen will admit it or not, your readers may be assured, that there is no harm in the combination of fellows of colleges, and that the combination-room need not excite any unpleasant feelings.

At Oxford, this room is called the common room, and every college has one of this kind near to the hall. To this room, the fellows of the college retire after dinner, for conversation for an hour or two; here they drink their wine, and to this room the young men of the college, called fellow commoners, have admission. These young men derive their name from their situation at dinner in the hall, as they are seated at the fellows table, and partake of the fellows commons. At Oxford, this class of young men is called by a very odious name, that of gentlemen commoners, as they have there a table to themselves, and this table is called the gentlemen commoners table, whilst the table of the class next to them is the class of commoners, simply so called. Thus you would suppose, that at Oxford, the commoners were not gentlemen, but the distinction is merely in words. The men at one table are no more gentlemen than those at the other, nor does an academic at Cambridge look upon the class to which he belongs, as any mark of gentility, or the vount of it. The maxim of William of Wyckham prevails with us: Manners make the man;" or the motto, which is on the library wall at Magdalen college—"Mens cujusque is est quisque." We, who were pensioners, that is of the middle rank, look with equal eye on the class above or below us, the fellow commoners, or the sizars; not envying the superior wealth of the former, nor despising the comparative poverty of the latter; not admitting a low-minded blockhead of a fellow commoner to our parties, because he wears a gold tassel, nor disdaining to associate with a worthy sizar, of talents, because he has not our velvet upon his gown.

It certainly is an advantage to the fellow commoner, who knows how to use it, to be admitted to the fellows table, and to the combination-room, where such men as Paley are to be found. We have observed, that he was the life of these social parties; his easy manners, his fund of knowledge, his conversation powers, made him the delight of all who frequented the combination-room; and we may easily imagine the sallies of wit and good humour, when two such men as Paley and Jack Law met together, to drink their social glass, in company with a few of their superiors, and the rest, either their pupils, or those who had been their pupils. Dr. Shepherd, the head tutor, was latterly seldom of these parties; he was a singular character, and the future biographer of Paley will give an account in what manner the doctor arrived at his situation, and could command the talents of men, so much more eminent than himself.

Dr. Shepherd was originally of St. John's college. He was there a sizar, and on what account, and by whose means he was brought to Christ college, I do not know; but it is singular, that he became very intimate afterwards with Dr. Smith, the master of Trinity college, and author of the Optics and Harmonics. It must have been from his pretensions to a knowledge of the latter, not the former, that Dr. Shepherd was introduced into such society; for the doctor was very fond of fiddling, though it used to be said, that whenever he played, he put every body out, as he could not play either in time or in tune. It was pleasant to see the doctor's *entrée* into college. The porter and all the gips were in motion; some carrying his portmanteau; others, his wig boxes;

others, his fiddle cases; the doctor, bustling behind, closed the procession. They had scarcely got to his rooms in the new building, when a couple of gips were dispatched, the one to a German barber in the town, the other to an eminent fidler, of the name of Manini, supposed to be an Italian, though others asserted that he was an Englishman, and had added the *ini* to his name, to make the sounds drawn from his catgut more pleasing to an English ear.

The barber arrived first, and gave the doctor the news of the college, town, and university; the fiddler came soon after, and the fiddles were uncased. The barber prated his broken English; the doctor strummed on an instrument out of tune; the fiddler drew out his harmonious notes, and the porter and gips were unpacking the portmanteaus. In the middle of this multifarious business, preparations were made for a concert; the gips were sent out to the parties to be invited; the placing of music-stands, and collecting of music-books, with the examination of the sizing bill, now occupied the doctor's thoughts, which were not brought into any degree of composure, till, after one or two very discordant pieces, Manini had performed one of his delightful solos.

The doctor was not only head tutor of Christ college, but Plumian professor of experimental philosophy, and master of mechanics to the King. His talents were assuredly very moderate, but they were probably underrated, from the contrast between him and his sub-tutors. The doctor had travelled, and his fiddling, bad as it was, had brought him into what is called good company. Thence he was the means of introducing several fellow commoners into the college, and the reputation of his sub-tutors made up for any deficiencies in the principal. Deficient, however, as the doctor might be in morals, metaphysics, and mathematics, he possessed a certain quality of no small value. By some it is called prudence, or discretion; by others, cunning; a third classs dignify it with the title by of knowledge of the world; and others it is degraded into a system of tricking, which almost deserves the name of knavery. From this quality, by whatever epithet it is marked, and I am by no means inclined to take the lowest term, the doctor contrived to keep his station, as head-tutor, till he left the college; he rose into preferment; was looked upon in the world as a great philosopher, was a great man in the royal society; and, if he were at this time alive, would probably divide the superintendance of that illustrious body with its well-known president, Sir J. Banks, who is not only the head of that body, but a member of the National Institute at Paris.

The doctor loved good wine; and the port he left behind him, when he quitted this bustling world, was not inferior to the best now to be found in the cellars of any bishop, lord mayor, alderman, West India planter, East India or bank director. He knew that to have good wine, it must be well kept, and well looked after. Yet what will all the care in the world, and all the looking after do, against the tricks of fortune! The doctor had a cellar under the observatory; by the way, the very observatory that went round the world with Banks and Solander; and the sacred deposit was entrusted, very properly, to the care of our scientific doctor, the Plumian professor, and master of mechanics to the King. By him it was placed in the court, behind the new building at Christ's, in a low situation, and well defended by buildings, walls and trees. The last guess, that any one would make, on seeing it, was the end that it was intended to answer; and I fear, it was as little successful in aiding the pursuits of the astronomer, as it was in a more important concern, the guarding of the treasures conferred to its charge.

One day, I shall never forget the day, I was dining with a fellow of the college, when in came the doctor, so pale, so wan with care, worse than the wretch who drew Priam's curtains, and told him that his Troy was burnt. He had just arrived in college from town, had gone to his rooms, given orders for his dinner, and paid a visit to the observatory. The telescopes, the globes, the planispheres, the quadrants, the sextants, were all safe; and, if any thing had happened

to them; the doctor would not have discovered it; for he made a discovery, such as never before had been made in that observatory, and of infinitely greater importance. Scarcely was the door of the inmost and most sacred recess opened, when the appearance of foreign intrusion was perceived—"Gelidus tremor occupat actus"—The doctor was in a cold sweat; the next step confirmed the rising suspicion. The byng, the very byng, in which was the Greek wine, the wine of Cyprus, Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Rhodes, appeared to have lost its padlock: the lid was opened; a horrid vacuity discovered itself; not a single drop had the astronomer, who made those classical visits to the observatory, left him to entertain his friends, an Italian abbot and a German baron, at that instant his chambers, and expecting this delicious gusto, frequently promised to them in their journey from town. Had they taken a telescope, it might not have been missed, or the injury might have been repaired: or if the astronomers had been content with port, madeira, or claret, it might have been borne; but to take the Greek wine, that had passed through so many perils and dangers to this retreat—to take all—not to leave a single drop—never before had such calamities fallen upon mortal man. Job bore a great deal, and well he might; for he never lost any Greek wine, nor were his friends ever in expectation of any thing with such a delicious flavour. Many were the wailings dread, the grief of the poor doctor, upon this occasion; the cup of felicity was, for that day, dropped from his lips; the nectar of the gods could not have compensated its loss, and the three cognoscenti spent a most melancholy evening over a desperately good dinner, and the choicest wines that France, Portugal, or Madeira could produce; but alas! the wines of Greece had been drunk by the astronomers, that this ill-fated observatory had brought within the walls of the college.

I have observed, that the doctor's talents were under-rated, and I conjecture it, because, if he had not talents himself, he always contrived to employ those who had. Thus, as Plumian professor, it was his business to examine the candidates for the mathematical prize; and his paper of problems was generally acknowledged to be not inferior to any given upon this occasion, though Waring was one of the examiners. This is no wonder, for the paper was drawn up by Israel Lyons, or Mounsey, or some mathematician of equal talents. They assisted the doctor also in the determination of the prize; and whatever might have been the jests of the younkers upon this occasion, or of some of their seniors, though greatly juniors to our doctor, and old Smoke-a-Pipe, the decisions of the two latter gentlemen were respected by the whole university.

Old Smoke-a-Pipe was a worthy, pleasant, respectable old gentleman, master of Caius, or as it is commonly called Key's College. He was of the old school, fond of study, and of tobacco. The pipe was never out of his mouth, and thence he obtained his name. I have come up to town with him in the Cambridge Fly, on his journies to the board of longitude, when at every stage he would have a whiff. Good old man! he would keep his pipe out of the window, and make a hundred apologies; but we could never get him to smoke it perfectly at his ease in the coach, though we would all have rather been smoked to death, than have deprived the worthy creature of a moment's pleasure. He used to be laughed at, by the pretended knowing ones of the university, for having a book of logarithms upon his table, for the solution of the problems that he set for the mathematical prize. To solve spherical triangles was beneath the notice of these great mathematicians, who thought of nothing but finding the fluents of some helter-skelter arrangement of x's and y's, in which the only merit consists in having a hard north country head, without the least particle of genius, elegance, or taste. I am inclined more to respect the knowledge of my good friend old Smoke-a-Pipe, and I should sooner give the prize to one, who made a good use of the logarithmical tables, than to him who could solve a thousand fluxional conundrums.

But I am in danger of losing my old tutor Paley: his principal has led me a

ong dance, and he would have led Paley a still longer one, if he could have done it. For a long time Paley and Jack Law were his assistants; the college increased in credit; it overflowed. At first they were upon salaries; then they were admitted to a share in the business; the doctor retaining one half of the profits, and leaving the other half to be divided by his colleagues. Such a division was very pleasant to the principal, who had no other concern but to keep the books, but does not seem very equitable towards those who bore the heat and burden of the day. They very properly contended for a greater portion; the doctor resisted; he thought himself extremely ill used, and it was out of the power of logic to convince him, that their demand was reasonable. The spirit of Paley however rose, and they brought him to this last *ultimatum*:—Either we divide the profits equally, each taking a third, or we set up for ourselves, and we leave you to do what you please with your pupils. Was ever any thing so shocking! what a word this giving up is! Resistance however was in vain, and the doctor continued to profit by the labours of others. But we are not to be surprised at the doctor's eagerness to retain, when we see the eagerness of some to obtain, and the seeming aptitude there is in man to possess so many discordant offices. The red book will give us sufficient instances of this faculty, and, at this moment, a gentleman is candidate for a professorship in the East India Company's college at Hertford, who unites in his person already the character of a barrister, a professor of laws at Cambridge, a secretaryship to the fens, and a judge. But the old maxim is now out of vogue—*non omnia possumus omnes*, one man cannot do every thing: and we have altered it for another, *omnia possumus omnes*, every man is fit for every thing, if he has but influence to get it; and hence Lord Melville was able to support so much labour, and to place himself and his colleague into the awkward situation, in which they are now doomed to stand, and for which they will be renowned in the annals of our country.

I remain, Sir,

A CHRISTIAN.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

(Continued from page 509.)

Letter IV.

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

TO trace the origin and the progress of abuses, which have been introduced in many parishes, in raising and expending the money designed for the relief of the poor, requires some attention and observation on the conduct of those, whose interest and ambition excite them to be considered as the leading men, in conducting the public affairs within their own district.

Though persons of this stamp have not always abilities to direct, they may possess discernment to select such men as stand ready to dispose of their services; provided the obligations can be made in some degree reciprocal, and each partake of the benefit of a union.

To the influence of one or two leading men in a parish, who bias others by their authority and persuasion, we may trace the origin of that partial taxation, for raising a fund for the relief of the poor, which hath been so universally practised both in town and country, contrary to all right and justice. If any one should doubt the fact, they have only to examine how matters are conducted in that parish where the inequality appears. If the leader of this parochial party occupies or possesses brew-houses, malt-houses, store-houses, ale houses, timber-yards, meadows, or pleasure-grounds; it will be found that they are not rated to the poor, for more than one half of their real value. As interest is the strong bond of union, those who support such partial measures expect to partake of the benefit; while they who oppose are oppressed, in order to silence them. When this illegal and unjust proceeding became sanctioned by time, it was distinguished in some places, by the expressive epithet of quarter-sessions law, and it was held there as a maxim, that no premises could be raised in an assessment to the poor, while they were occupied by their owners; but if they were ever rented, they would then find their value in the parish rate.

This plan being established, it

proved a fruitful source of iniquity, which divided itself into many branches; but they all tended to the same point, to keep down the assessments of the party. Under this gross violation of justice, many a stately mansion, park, and garden, were assessed at a sum not worth mentioning; whilst the humble cottage was rated to the last shilling, and paid out of the scanty pittance of a widow's earnings.

Even where an *ad valorem* rate hath been established at a considerable expence, in contending against power and interest, it cannot long be of any material service, if every overseer in succession is to have a discretionary power to assess themselves and their friends as they please. Where power and interest are placed in the scale against duty, it is not difficult to say, in times like the present, to which side the balance will incline.

Does not this prove the necessity of an amendment of the compulsatory statute of the forty-third year of the reign of Elizabeth, to prevent officers from altering a rate at their pleasure, which hath been settled by a court of justice, after a full hearing of impartial persons upon oath? Does it not further shew, that some clear mandatory law ought to be enacted, not only declaring the mode, but the extent of this kind of taxation?

If, according to the rule adopted by the judges of the king's-bench, all visible property is taxable, why is it not declared by statute what property shall be taxed, and at what rate? The burden which is laid on many houses, including repairs, is more than the annual value of them; and yet, additional taxes are added to them almost every year. There is various visible property which goes tax-free, without including any stock in trade. Houses ought not to be taxed at the same rate with lands, which require no repairs. At Reading, in Berkshire, they had, some time ago, three different modes of assessment, one for houses, one for lands, and one for stock.

When we know that there are so many methods of raising a fund for the relief of the poor, is it not high time to have one general rule for the whole kingdom, to be comprised in a concise, clear, and comprehensive act; that they who are to put the law in execution, may not find shelter under subterfuge? and if they wilfully violate a plain statute, let them suffer such pains and penalties, as the wisdom of the legislature may think right. When they who undertake to raise a fund for the relief of the poor, devise means to ease themselves, by not paying their proportionable part of the burden, can we be surprised at their ingenuity, in endeavouring to procure an interest in the expenditure of it?

When the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the draper, and tradesmen of other denominations, enlist under the banners of an ambitious leader, they have all their eye upon the profits arising from their different occupations. The baker must supply the workhouse with the best white bread, though it is certain, the buying the meal, and baking themselves, would be a considerable saving to the parish.

The butcher not only serves the house with meat, but he hath an opportunity, once in a week, of clearing his shop of fragments at the market price, which is a considerable benefit in hot weather.

In a large parish, governed by an interested party, the grocer hath also ways and means of partaking of his share of the profits with his associates, and the draper finds frequent customers, to be clothed at the expence of the parish. While the poor can appear as fine as their neighbours, at the public cost, there will always be continual applications for various kinds of apparel; and he will vend his cottons, and other articles suitable to them; as he is sure of his money in the course of payment. Such clothing is very unsuitable to the wearers; neither will it keep them warm; they cannot appear clean, and, if it be not pawned for intoxicating liquors, they are very soon seen in tatters.

Who can wonder that the expences for maintaining the poor should so rapidly increase, when such practices are systematically pursued, to maintain a party, to promote the views of an ambitious and selfish leader? It is playing a safe game, in having an extraordinary rate; when they can get as many pounds, as they pay shillings. But there is another evil of

considerable magnitude, in some parishes, which is, the dinners of the officers, their frequent suppers, and daily whets. In examining a pauper to a settlement, in seizing goods for the non-payment of a rate, and in discovering the repurted father of an illegitimate child, their strength would be enfeebled without refreshment. When going with a removal, the paupers are sent forward in a cart, and they follow in a post chaise, and live on the best the country affords.

Such expences in large parishes are sunk in a variety of ways; in casual and monthly reliefs, and in making themselves debtors for less than they received upon the assessments. As the rates are seldom recast, or examined, when the accounts are passed, there is ample room for iniquitous charges; and it will require some time, care, and attention, to detect them.

Much hath been said of the increasing litigations between parishes, at the quarter sessions; and if officers are guilty in some instances, they are not in all, neither indeed ought they to have the inattentions of others imputed to them. The examination of a pauper to a settlement is frequently taken in a careless manner; and I have known instances, where asking a single question before the warrant was signed, might have prevented an appeal to the sessions. I know by experience, that magistrates are not always perfect, and that they will sometimes cause trouble and expence; and they who are acquainted with the manner of hurrying over parish business, will not be surprised at the increasing expenditure in litigations; but they may wonder, that there hath been so little done to prevent it. In many privileged jurisdictions, both magistrates and parish officers ought to have some rules to guide them; but it is taken for granted in all such cases, that the office qualifies the man.

Though Mr. Easte's statute hath been thought to tolerate a general vagrancy, it hath certainly prevented many removals; but by giving a stranger the liberty to settle wherever he pleases, without swearing to his last legal abode, hath opened the door to an evil, which is certainly increasing. Men leave their families, and settle in distant counties, where they marry a second woman; and when they are disposed to change, they either return, or go to another place. If their last legal settlement had been known, information might have been procured by the woman's friends, and the second marriage prevented.

As the increasing expenditure of the money, raised for the support of the poor, is, in the opinion of Mr. Rose and some others, owing to the blundering expedients and glaring errors, called workhouses, I shall introduce another source of increasing expence, which demands the attention of the legislature.

By an act of the 12 Geo. 2. c. 19, several statutes there mentioned are incorporated in one; and the magistrates are empowered to raise a rate upon each parish, for all the different purposes there mentioned, provided they do not exceed the sum originally paid, for all the different taxations.

The incorporating so many acts in one was considered as a peculiar advantage; but a doubt arose, whether the magistrates of privileged jurisdictions could receive the benefit of the last-mentioned statute. To prevent any apprehension being entertained upon the subject, in the thirteenth year of the same reign, an act was passed, to give them the same power of raising a rate as the county magistrates.

Did the legislature consider, at the time of passing the last-mentioned statute, the great difference between a justice of peace, acting for a county, and one in a privileged jurisdiction, who by virtue of his office, as mayor, is coroner, and concerned in raising and expending the rate, partaking of a part of it, and passing his own accounts; while they who contribute to the assessment cannot inspect either the receipts or expenditure? As the law now stands, and as the business is conducted, they have no redress, and be their wrongs ever so great, they must pay, and submit. Surely corporate bodies which raise, and partake of the money so raised upon the inhabitants, ought to have their accounts inspected, by those who pay to the rate, and extracts taken, at proper and seasonable times. Fines ought to be imposed for exorbitant and illegal charges, and recovered by an easy and expeditious method, upon

due proof. If there are no remedies to be provided, to prevent the abuses in expending the money raised by parochial assessments, we shall have reason to say, *O tempora, O mores!* indeed.

It may be answered, that there is a remedy against overseers, by an appeal to the quarter-sessions. Mr. Dudley very properly asks, "What effectual redress from the only mode of inquiry, that puts every appellant to fifteen or twenty pounds expence, before he can obtain a decision, upon an unjust item of rating, or expenditure, defended by the officer out of the public funds; and which offence he will be at liberty to commit again at his pleasure?" A remedy is next to none, when it cannot be obtained without so much trouble and expence. Is there not a manifest defect in this part of the law, and ought not redress to be had by a less expensive, and a more expeditious method?

To shew how little writers on this subject have sought for proofs for their assertions, I shall produce a quotation from a nameless author, who, speaking of workhouses, says, "They exhibit an infinite variety in their various gradations, from the country village to the populous town, or extensive district. In these gradations, various shades of perfection are found to exist, as the talents, industry, or attention of their several rulers have operated upon them. On the smaller scale, they are, in many places, abodes of misery, which defy all comparison in human wretchedness: in others, where, by the combination of larger districts, richer funds, and more exertion, they are seen to be reduced to better order, and conducted on better systems of management, we admire and approve, comparatively, their condition; but, alas! workhouses we find them still. Gaols without guilt, punishment without crime, a barter of every principle and feeling which should exalt the human character, of every valuable faculty of our nature, for a scanty subsistence, in indolent, degraded confinement; and the best managed afford only the negative praise, of making the best of a bad system."

I shall be glad to be informed, what this, or any other author, means by "gaols without guilt." I will venture to assert, that in large manufacturing towns, seven out of ten, who are received into workhouses, are either idle, drunken, or vicious, and probably diseased; neither would I answer, that two of the remaining three are so pure in their principles as to be much tainted by any thing they hear or see in a well-regulated house. The children which are received, are, great part of them, sent in through the depravity of their parents; and if they had remained with them, they would have been brought up to begging, thieving, and the gallows.

But I will admit for a moment, that the inhabitants of a workhouse consist of the sober, pious, and religious, mixed with the most abandoned of the human race; is the fault in the institution, or in those who have the authority of sending them there? If the magistrates will order this relief to such as they ought to send to the house of correction, the workhouse must be filled with a set of wretches full of guilt, full of crimes, and the public must bear the burden.

The same author says, "In point of œconomy, workhouses are shewn by their effects: for a few years they reduce poor rates materially; but having found their *minimum*, they thence rebound, as it were with an elastic spring, and, in a few years more, they reascend to a height, infinitely greater, above their former level, than at first they had fallen below it."

It is rather singular, that when an author hath so clearly ascertained a fact, that he should want patience and penetration to trace the cause; for a little observation would have taught him where to look for the source of the evil.

Parochial reformation is generally attempted by one or two individuals, of rigid and unrelenting principles, who spare no pains in rooting up abuses, checking all interested applications for relief, and in reducing every thing to order and regularity in the house. Though every thing appears promising at first, there is still a canker at the root, which in a few years blasts the pleasing prospect. Those who are looking forward to feast at

the public expence, and those who are interested in selling the articles they deal in to the officers for the use of the poor, are always ready to support each other. Their alehouse-orators endeavour to find fault with every thing that is done, and they sneer at those who do it. They turn all the savings into ridicule, and stab the characters of those who persist in the œconomical system; and this, repeated night after night, week after week, and month after month, gains the attention of the public ear; and the parishioners having been accustomed to be fleeced, they conclude, without making any enquiry, that things are not right, and they withdraw their protection. They whose intentions are pure, and hands clean, will not always submit to be censured, sneered at, and probably insulted, and, if possible, ruined; and they retire from the public service in disgust. This leaves the door open to a parcel of hungry vultures, who return with keen appetites; and if they find the house clean, they, by re-introducing their old practices, soon make the last state of it worse than the first.

I maintain from knowledge, obtained from several years experience, that trifling expedients can never avail one tittle towards lightening parochial burdens. It requires, that the affairs of the poor should either be put into the hands of a very different description of men, or those who continue to conduct them should be obliged to act with more energy in their various offices.

If any candid person doubts of neglect or mismanagement, let him examine the returns of the parish officers to parliament, and say how it happens, that the proportion should be as five to thirty pounds, for keeping a pauper in the workhouse, and may perhaps be greater. Could this difference possibly happen, with equal care and economy, in each parish? and does it not show, that there are great abuses, where the poor cost so much more than the average price of the county, each person? When the evils are pointed out, remedies ought to be applied; but it may remain a doubt with some, whether sufficient restoratives can be administered to perform a cure, where the very vitals are so much diseased.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE ROBERT ORME, ESQ. HISTORIOGRAPHER OF INDIA, &c.

(Continued from page 517.)

IN the year 1782, appeared another excellent work of Mr. Orme's, comprised within the compass of an octavo volume: this was intitled by him, "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Morattoes, and of the English concerns in Indostan, from the year 1695." This was a very laborious compilation, and called for much arduous research into a variety of printed books and old records, without excluding personal information, solicited and obtained from every quarter. The reader will easily conceive this to be the case, when he peruses the notes, historical and geographical, that accompany the work, and more particularly the list of authorities appended to the volume, and immediately preceding the index.

The humble title of "Fragments" seems to imply (and this was, in reality, the case), that Mr. Orme was not without hopes of gaining further information respecting that most important period in the history of the East, which he has treated of. "The degradation," says he, "to which the sovereignty of the Moguls was, at that time (1758) reduced, in every province of their dominion, proceeded from evils, which had been increasing ever since the death of Aurengzebe, and cannot be developed without a general view of his reign, as well as the reigns of his successors. This period comprises one hundred years. The events, if we had acquired the knowledge of them in time, would have formed a proper introduction to the latter portion of history which we have already published; and the narrative they require is too extensive to find place as an insertion in continuation of that work. We therefore give it apart, and only in the character of fragments, which the want of more materials disables us from disposing into a more regular form." And again Mr. Orme observes, "We are not without hopes, that some of the many in India who have the means, will supply the portions of in-

formation, which are deficient in these fragments, and must otherwise always continue out of our reach. The knowledge is well worth the enquiry; for, besides the magnitude of the events, and the energy of the characters which arise within this period, there are no states or powers on the continent of India, with whom our nation have either connection or concern, who do not owe the origin of their present condition to the reign of Aurengzebe, or to its influence on the reigns of his successors." In another part of this compilation, Mr. Orme says, "Besides the publications we have enumerated, we have gained information concerning Sevagi, and of events to a latter period concerning the early times of the Morattoes, from contemporary records belonging to the East India Company. The earliest which mentions Savagi, is of the year 1671. Could we have discovered the whole series, with the collateral branches of correspondence from the year 1650, the fragments we now publish would have acquired some authentic additions; but the labour would have exceeded the conception of any of our readers, excepting the keeper of the records at the India house." Mr. Orme's narrative of the famous Sevagi, generally considered as the founder of the present nation of the Morattoes, is remarkably curious and interesting. This chieftain derived his extraction from the Rajahs of Chitore, who profess to trace their desent from king Porus, contemporary with Alexander the Great, and who are esteemed the most ancient establishment of Hindoo princes, as the nation is likewise reckoned the noblest of the Rajpoot tribes.

As preparatory to the compiling of his historical fragments, Mr. Orme judged it convenient to renew his acquaintance with the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and Italian languages, that he might be enabled to consult numerous original treatises, by the writers of those nations who have treated of India. Indeed Mr. Orme's library bespoke his extensive acquirements, and rectitude of taste, in every department of literature; it contained the choicest editions of all the classic authors, both ancient and modern, in many of which were to be seen notes of his own hand-writing, expressed in the languages of the respective authors. In fact, it has been remarked, that Mr. Orme seems scarcely ever to have read a book, wherein he did not leave some critical observations in the margin, tending to correct some error, to corroborate some argument, or to extend information.

But to an author of Mr. Orme's precision, accuracy, and soundness of judgment, something more was yet wanting, to complete the series of his historical details. It must have naturally occurred to him, that the subordinate sphere in which Europeans were placed, who visited different regions of Asia in the course of the 17th century, as merchants, as mere voyagers, as travellers, or as adventurers for employment in the service of the native princes, would but ill qualify them to obtain correct information, with regard to the public transactions of the courts and states where they arrived and resided; and he seriously felt and deplored the scantiness of his own materials, in consequence of not having due access to the more authentic source of oriental writers. We are glad, however, to find that this deficiency was in a great measure supplied by the correspondence which Mr. Orme had, about that period, with Mr. Boughton Rouse, of Rouse Lench, in Worcestershire, now Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart. This gentleman, who is a great proficient in the eastern languages, and is intimately acquainted with the financial and political concerns of the British interest in India, readily communicated many useful documents to Mr. Orme, which our author has inserted in various parts of the "Fragments," and which he has acknowledged in the highest terms of respectful compliment. From the same gentleman, Mr. Orme received several very extensive translations out of the Ayeen, Acbary, the general and provincial histories of Ferishta, the particular histories of the reigns of several of the Mogul Emperors, together with a number of other Persian MSS. of which Mr. B. Rouse possessed a large collection; as likewise, some more particularly curious pieces, from a compendium of Hindoo and Mahometan history,

under the title of Meezan Danesh, or The Balance of Knowledge, presented to him, when at the court of the emperor Shah Allum, by the author, who was a very learned and intelligent Bramin, deputed thither, in a public capacity, by Rajah Janogi Bhonsileh. Mr. Orme admitted some of these materials into his historical fragments; and such as he procured at periods subsequent to that publication, he afterwards arranged in his own interleaved copy; which materials contributed not a little to improve and illustrate a new edition, which has been recently presented to the public.

The above was the last work that was committed to the press by Mr. Orme. Nevertheless, his search after original information was still unremitted; and he pursued this object, under circumstances of languid health, with such incessant eagerness, as to deprive himself of the advantages of fresh air and exercise. At length his constitution, naturally infirm, became so much impaired by the sedentary life which he led, and by his over-intense application to study, that he was obliged to confine himself at home, and observe very regular habits of diet and regimen; yet, however, his love of literary conversation was such, that he seldom could deny himself to any friend that called upon him.

When the dreadful news arrived, respecting the melancholy catastrophe which befel the Grosvenor, East Indiaman, in which his nephew and family were coming home as passengers, Mr. Orme was so extremely affected, that it was a long time before even his superior mind could be reconciled to the disastrous event, before the wound inflicted upon his spirit could be healed. In a letter to one of his friends, we find the following expression:—

"My wretched health has been more impaired by this shock, which for many days left me almost in a state of stupidity."

He likewise takes notice of the same misfortune, in a letter (of which a copy has been preserved), to Sir W. Jones, then residing at Calcutta.

"Harley-street, Mar. 12, 1784.

"My dear Sir,

"You will have no doubt, that I heard with great pleasure, of your safe arrival at Madras; nor that my wishes equally accompany you to Bengal, where I hope and trust, that you and lady Jones are established entirely to your satisfaction. I make no doubt but all your vacations are employed in oriental researches. As to the living manners of the people you are among, no one ever went with more just ideas, previously acquired. Nevertheless, every opening day will present new circumstances and qualities to your attention, and the same will happen in the natural appearance of the country; and these contemplations will, I am persuaded, for a while afford you more grateful amusements in the hour of relaxation, than all the magnificent repasts of Calcutta. When you have an hour's leisure, you will think of me, and give me some account of the literature you may discover. I sadly want a history of Bahadar Schah; and Kerr, in his account of the Morattoes, says there is such a history. I must now ask your pardon, and permission to speak on a matter which affects me to the very heart. The sad fate of the ship Grosvenor will have reached India, long before this letter. My nephew, Mr. Hosea, his wife and a child (a daughter), were among those who got ashore; and I have heard of them to the 10th day after the wreck; but, beyond, to this hour nothing. Captain D'Auvergne, who arrived about two months ago from the Cape, says there were accounts of more white people inland, when he came away; but two ships, a Dane and a Frenchman, had been lost on the same coast, and nearly on the same part of it, since the Grosvenor; so that I am almost without hopes of his safety. I am one of his attornies in England; and he has three children under our care, a boy and two girls, the eldest ten years old. Nobody knows any thing of any will of Mr. Hosea being deposited in England: but it is scarcely possible that he should have left Bengal, without making one, and leaving, at least, a duplicate of it in India. I request my respects, although unknown, to lady Jones. Pardon the hand of an amanuensis: my own troubles, and my head, pain me; for it is only a few days since I came down to my working parlour, after a confinement of thirty in my bed-chamber;

and I am still very infirm. That health, and every good, may always attend you, is the sincerest wish of,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful and affectionate friend,

"R. Orme."

In the year 1792, Mr. Orme left London, and retired to Ealing, for the benefit of his declining health; and here he chose to reside, during the remainder of his life. His attention, however, was not wholly engrossed by personal considerations, as it appears that he continued to take a warm and lively interest in the concerns of his numerous friends, and likewise in the management of public affairs.

In the year 1793, we find the two following very sensible and judicious letters from Mr. Orme, to his friend, General Richard Smith.

"Great Ealing, Sat. Aug. 10, 1793.

"I was yesterday prevented by various calls, to which I was obliged to pay attention, from having the quiet hour I always wished to have, when I am writing to you. The French histories I have read, exclusive of memoirs, are Daniel, Mezeray, and Henault. Mezeray wrote first; it is in three huge folios. The second edition in folio has left out many passages which were in the first, which makes the first edition rare, and valued by book-fanciers. His style is strong, and often sharp. When he published his first volume (the first edition), it was said: *Il n'y a pas un mot de trop, ni de trop peu.* Next comes Daniel, who was a jesuit, and a man labouring in more than one vineyard. In his history, his style is dull, often prolix; a great bigot in his relation of the religious wars, but a genuine royalist, saving his reverence, for the Pope. Daniel likewise wrote the *Milice Francoise*, which is an account of the French military array and equipments, from the earliest times. This work is done with much diligence and intelligence; therefore very curious; and it must have served them much, whenever he gives an account of a campaign, to see clearly how things went on. The History is 14, or perhaps 16 volumes in quarto. The *Milice* is only two volumes, and has cuts. Next comes the President Henault, which I think I once sent you, and consequently you have read; but lest, perchance, I be mistaken, I shall just mention him. It is an abridgement, by years, of the history of France from Pharamond (if ever there was such a man), to the reign of *Louis Quatorze*. Henault was president of one of the parliaments of France; a man who united labour to genius. Voltaire writing to him, while drinking some of the mineral waters in Germany, during a time of war, advised him to come back immediately to Paris, to avoid the Hussars, *qui ne font boire que les eaux de styx*, and then invoking the muse, says;

'Ramene à ses amis charmans,
Ramene à ses belles demeures,
Ce bel esprit de tous les tems,
Cet homme de toutes les heures.'

"His style, altho', by the nature of his plan, always concise, is always elegant, and the best French that I know; his knowledge of the history of France, the result of immense enquiry. Not to you, for you know too much to require such a process—but I would advise any young gentleman who had too much money to require any employment, and too much sense to wish to live without some, to get the voluminous historians, read Henault, and refer to the others as he wished for further information or elucidation. What you wrote to me on the 6th, concerning your situation in regard to health, shocked me most extremely. However, it was some relief to hear that you looked much better, and more cheerful than before; and I have just now received the further pleasure of hearing, that you had sent for some books; which flatters me with the hopes that you think your spirits likely to be equal to them."

"Great Ealing, Aug. 13, 1793.

"I thank you kindly for the plan of Seringapatam, and shall preserve it charily, for the sake of the author, to whom I tender my best respects. Miss———— need not be afraid of its being in other hands, as it is a sketch which shews she will draw very well. I have read Major Dirom's book; it was lent me by Mr. Dalrymple; and I was much pleased with it, as containing curious, new, and authentic information. He gives the best reasons that *can* be pleaded, why the siege of Seringapatam was not continued to the catastrophe of its capture. Nevertheless from the beginning, and *still*, I persevere in the opinion, that

the seige once begun, it ought to have been taken. *Delenda est Carthago*; and we shall soon, perhaps, see that his (Tippoo) restless and wicked character will reduce us to the necessity of doing all we have done and have left undone again, and with more trouble. Another reason with me for his extermination was, Tippoo's cruelty and perfidy to his English captives. Surajah Dowlah was destroyed, and Coffin Ally exterminated. The vengeance in such cases, ought always to fall on the tyrant, as the first cause. Not but that I told Lord Clive, that had I been of his council when he entered Muxadavad, I should have moved to look out and punish the *Je maudars*, who held up their lights to mock the wretched sufferers in the black hole. You see, therefore, that I agree with you in the support you gave administration, on the subject of our war with Tippoo. You are a much better judge than I can be of our war on the continent, as knowing the art, and being acquainted with the scenes of operation and its defences. Dunkirk certainly should be taken, to serve as a marine place d'armes; but still Calais, with a very strong garrison, would be the same to Dunkirk, as Dunkirk is to now to Ostend. I never knew, before you told me, that Calais could be sluiced. It must therefore remain, I am sorry to think, impregnable. Pray, do the sluices to Calais depend on inlets under its command from the sea? Lord Stair used to say that they who attacked France by Flanders, took the bull by the horns. By Dumourier's account, the frontier of Lorraine and Champagne is as strong by nature, as the other has been made by art. How much do the present convention owe to the magnificent ambition and prodigality, as some called it, of Louis the 14th, who left them such a line of barrier as runs along Flanders? Lisle cost the Duke of Marlborough three months, yet Lisle must be taken, otherwise, on advancing into France, the allies might be inclosed behind by a net. So I see no end of the war and am wearied with conjectures. I have been much surprised at the spirit with which the French have fought since the revolution.

What would old Lawrence say, were he alive? nevertheless, their original character returned at the storm of the Horn-works of Valenciennes. Under the shade of night, when no man could observe well the behaviour of another, they all agreed in quitting their posts; or in other words, running away; which shews want of that real firmness of which, on all occasions, they are so fond of boasting. When not employed on the necessary duties to myself and friends, much of my time is employed in contemplating the present revolution in France, and which no events in the preceding history of that country could have suggested. Still less the extraordinary change, or apparent change, in the national character from such frivolity to atrocious barbarity. It is a great misfortune that they are now civilized savages. In future time, this commotion will produce the most curious and eventful history the world ever saw. You may judge then, that I shall, with great pleasure, read Mirabeau's letters. I thank you for the kind offer of Gibbon's second and third volumes, and will, with great pleasure, keep them as a memorandum from you. God send you a continuance of amendment. The weather here is delicious; and I regret every hour that you cannot breathe it with me. I was on horseback yesterday evening, two hours and a half, and earnestly wish you could do so too."

The following letter, addressed to one of his most intimate friends towards the close of the year 1794, will place in a pretty luminous point of view, the sentiments that Mr. Orme entertained with respect to the political situation of Great Britain and France, at that period:

"I owe you an account of the reasons of my long silence, since I received your letter of the 20th of last month, and why I have not come to town, although when I wrote you last, I seemed so near it; of this I shall speak first as of the less importance. With my fever, all the distressful circumstances which accompanied it, were almost removed; yet the fever left me much weakened, but fortunately came on, I know not from what cause, a succession of better sleep for fifteen nights, than I have known these ten years. I could not bring myself to break through this best of medical re-

lief, by coming into the ramble of Harley-street; and to this, was added the opportunities I have had of riding, which have generally happened every other day; for the bye-roads about this place are better than any near London, although the high road is perhaps the very worst. My good sleep was interrupted four or five nights, but it has returned for the last week; therefore I am not to be blamed for continuing here: such neighbours as I am wlling to be known to, are very civil to me, but as I am never out in the night air, (a caution most necessary to all invalids, in the months of November, and December), I cannot be much with them. I find very pleasant companions in my study, (my books), to whom I can communicate my ideas, with as much confidence as I do to you. Your letter of the 20th of November combined with what little I picked up from papers and talk, gave me much matter of reflection, of which every result was ominous, none favourable; and I will confess to you, that my mind was gradually getting into a gloominess, irksome and unpleasant, to the last degree; and therefore I determined to break through it, by applying myself to a literary pursuit, which should keep me from being absorbed in the politics of the day, of which every aspect is dismal. I knew if I wrote my thoughts to you, you would have taken the trouble to have given me yours, which, from your situation, would have comprehended many points unknown to me; and I should have laid a burden on you, which however willingly taken up by you, I felt myself almost ashamed to expect, as it would be a return of ten for one. The approaching session of parliament will be more important, than any this country ever knew. The question is, whether we shall make peace, or continue the war? and each of these propositions branches out into others that immediately spring from them. With whom shall we treat? The convention? Can they be trusted? Will they make peace with any other view, than to gain two or three years, to raise a navy stronger than ours, and then to begin with us again? What guarantees either of local powers or sovereign states, will be granted to them, or undertaken by their neighbours? What are we to give to induce them (who certainly have the advantage ground at present) to make peace with us? They have got all Flanders, &c. and we have only their West India Islands, which it is most likely they think themselves able to reconquer from us. Supposing then, that we are obliged to continue the war, in what mode, and in what points are we to continue it? Is Flanders to be attacked again? I think our strength quite insufficient! The Emperor must join us with at least 120,000 men. Will or can he? The other princes of the empire, will they do more than hire out their men to us? —and then will they not do as the king of Prussia has done this year? If Holland will accept our support, instead of fraternizing with the French, she must by all means be supported by us. The alliance of Holland with France, will be a great increase of naval force to the enemy. Should the French obtain Holland, they might probably attempt to invade us; but all that they can do, whilst we can meet them at sea in full strength, will be to make descents on our remotest coasts—but even these will greatly affect our stocks. These and many more points, you will have to think on at the meeting of parliament. I am confident that *you* will judge right on all; I hope your health continues indisturbed; my respects I wish to be acceptable to———

"Monday, 8th Dec. 1794."

Among other of his friends who frequently visited Mr. Orme, in his life of retirement at Ealing, and who appear to have entertained an unfeigned and ardent affection for him, we may particularly notice Sir George Baker, Alexander Dalrymple, esq. John Roberts, esq. Mark Beaufoy, esq. and General Richard Smith, above mentioned. But his books, as he himself acknowledges, were his principal and most favourite companions, and at the age of seventy, be found in them a constant and copious source of amusement. Many of them bore interesting evidence of the strict and unremitting attention, with which he had perused them; their margins, as we have before observed, being replenished with observations and parallel quotations in his own hand writing.

In the month of April, 1796, Mr.

Orme having predetermined to reside no longer in London, except at intervals, in occasional visits, he began to dispose of his house in Harley-street; and as he had no convenient place wherein to bestow his library in the country, he thought proper to send a considerable part of the same to the hammer of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, auctioneers, who found ample employment for the sale of it, during ten days consecutive. Mr. Orme had, however, previously made a selection of such books, as were most congenial to his taste and turn of thinking, and these he carefully removed to Ealing, where till the time of his death, whenever his health would permit, they served as food and subject matter of reflection, to his active contemplative mind; for he retained the use of his faculties to nearly the very last moment of his existence.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE PULPIT.

NO. 1.

———The Pulpit, in the sober use
Of its legitimate peculiar powers,
Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support and ornament of virtue's cause.
There stands the messenger of truth: there stands
The legate of the skies! His them divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear.

COWPER.

SERIOUSLY convinced of the importance of religious instruction, without the pure and continued promulgation whereof no country, professing christianity, can long expect to enjoy the advantages desirable from the adoption of "our most Holy Faith," it is proposed, from time to time, as occasion shall prompt, or necessity require, to devote a few pages of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE to the investigation of theological concerns. Under the present article, therefore, our readers may anticipate a zealous but liberal attention to the best and highest interests of mankind; if beings, amidst all the aberrations of humanity, designed by a beneficent creator, for moral and rational existence here, and for perfection and immortality hereafter.

To the pulpit, as well as the press we shall direct our particular observation; to what is preached, more than to what is printed. Here is that portion of the vineyard, on which the least industry has been exerted, and into which, though susceptible of the noblest improvements, few labourers appear to have entered. We come, perhaps, at the eleventh hour: but our dependence is on Him, with whom priority does not constitute preference; in whose estimation the first is sometimes last, and by whom the last has been declared first. If in the possession of only one talent, we know in whose service it is to be employed, and at whose hands its use will shortly be demanded.

Bigotted towards no denomination of the religious world, in every classification of which something estimable is to be included, we desire to renounce all uncharitableness of judgment; we hope to approve ourselves the champions of universal truth and morality, of unadulterated and salutary belief, more solicitous to reform practice, than to litigate opinion: discriminating, nevertheless, between noxious and innoxious sentiments, and humbly attempting to separate the chaff from the wheat. Impartiality is not indifference.

Such is the "good fight," in which we have voluntarily and earnestly enlisted; and to the prosecution of which we pledge our sincerest and ablest endeavours.

A VISIT TO THE VICTORY,

Lying at Gillingham-Reach, near Chatham: to which are added, Reflections written immediately after viewing the hall, with part of the gold-lace-epaulette adhering to it, by which Lord Nelson was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

[IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.]

Dear Sir,

ACCOMPANIED by three gentlemen and an old pupil, I passed the whole of the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1806, in visiting the Victory lying in the river Medway, about four miles below Chatham; it is frequented daily by hundreds from various parts of the country. Many of

the visitors come from the metropolis, and even some it is said from Scotland. It is certainly an object of curiosity, not only as the scene of Lord Nelson's last moments, but as the leading ship in the late renowned naval triumph over the combined enemies of Great Britain.

Upon reaching the Victory in our little skiff, the effect of contrast was sensibly felt. We were astonished at its immense bulk, which, joined to its length, with four tiers of guns including its stern, constituted a spectacle, which could not fail of exciting emotions of dreadful admiration! We however, saw it to a disadvantage, the rigging having been taken down, and the guns removed, but it was easy to imagine what a tremendous appearance it must make in its complete form, and how stately must have been its course on the trackless surface of the ocean! Its sides were evidently perforated through and through, but as some of the holes had been covered with pieces of sheet-lead, it had not that battered appearance which might have been expected. We clambered up the side by means of two ropes, covered with green baize, but its height was such, that it required some effort before the ascent was completed. There were not any other means of getting aboard, and without continuing a firm grasp of the ropes, down we must have fallen into the rolling tide, and were likely to disappear for ever! Seamen will smile at these trifling dangers, but to landsmen they present many a serious difficulty.

We were on board the Victory upwards of an hour, and having been introduced to the officers, we found them very polite and attentive, indeed they shewed us every thing worth inspection. The masts, or rather what remained of them, was the first object to which our attention was directed. The mizen one had been carried away in the action, and a jury mast was placed in its stead. The main mast was thickly marked with musket shot, and the foremast was in a most shattered condition, being splintered from top to bottom with cannon balls, for the French it is said, always aim at the rigging, the damaging of which is in their opinion, the most serious injury. Besides, in the present case it must be remembered, that Lord Nelson bearing down directly on the enemy without firing a gun, the fore part of the ship sustained a dreadful cannonading, which were it a common vessel, must have sent it to the bottom of the ocean! About this time also, it was that a cannon ball entering the fore part of the ship flew its whole length, carrying off in its carreer thirty of the marines—thus sweeping the deck as if it were *the besom of destruction!* War, horrid war! what can be more shocking to the thoughtful mind, what more agonizing to the feeling heart!

We were told that on the morning of the battle, the officers were very pensive and thoughtful, no doubt meditating on the work of death, which was that day to be accomplished. Some of them however there were who seemed to be in more than ordinary spirits, and it was remarked that *these* very individuals were taken off in the course of the action! So little do we know of the good or evil that is before us; so utterly ignorant are we, of what lies concealed in the womb of futurity!—The moment any man is killed, he his flung over board; and one dreadful indication of the slaughter of the day was, that of an officer having his head struck off, his shoulders in a moment, when a few minutes before he had been seen busily employed in picking up the scattered remains of a brother officer, and committing them to the bosom of the deep! Indeed, the instances of sudden destruction during the action, must have been very great—these joined with the groans of the wounded and the dying—added to the continued roar of cannon and the tumultuous dashing of the waves—form such a picture on the imagination, that must overwhelm us with a profound and silent astonishment.

Having examined the exterior part of the Victory, we were shown the spot on which Lord Nelson stood, when the *fatal* ball struck him—he was in the act of turning round towards the enemy's ship, and giving directions respecting that work of destruction, in which they were all at that time dreadfully engaged! We went down to the *Cock-pit* below was

ter, whither he was immediately carried, and saw the board on which he was stretched along, and died! The only light they had was half a dozen lanterns, and around him were the wounded and the dying, whilst in front, stood a table on which those were laid across whose mangled limbs required instant amputation! Here the *Hero* breathed his last—enquiring at short intervals how many of the ships of the enemy had struck, and then respiring with difficulty for a few moments, died without a groan:

In death how glorious to the victor's eyes,
The captur'd fleets in grand succession rise!
Iberia bending from her iron coast,
Shrieks to behold her floating bulwarks lost,
And vanquish'd *Gaul*, stern *ocean's* late delight,
Invokes the tempest to protect her flight!

TRESHAM.

Next day the body was opened; the ball after considerable search was found lodged near the vertebræ of the back, having penetrated the shoulder, above the four stars which he wore on the occasion, pssed through the left lobe of the lungs, broke three ribs, and filled the cavity with blood! The bowels and heart were afterwards taken out, but the latter was put back again into its former station. The body was wrapt round with callico bandages, as were also the limbs, a shirt being flung over the whole and the face veiled, it was placed in a puncheon of rum. It was afterwards taken out and put into a second puncheon of rum, the head leaning on the breast and the limbs gently folded together. When finally placed in a shell, the head was swollen and the features altered, and it was thought that it would require some time before the spirits would be absorbed, and the countenance would recover its usual appearance. When we thus trace the process of preserving the mortal frame of so celebrated a personage, we cannot help reflecting on the nature of that wonderful intellectual principle, by which it had been once animated! What is it that constituted its essence, and whither is it now fled? These are interrogatives which baffle human research—these are secrets not to be disclosed to the ever-restless curiosity of man—No; he is laid in the dark and silent grave, and there we leave him. His grateful countrymen have bestowed on his remains, a profusion of honours not to be paralleled in the annals of our country.

We passed some time in the cabin of Lord Nelson, where we saw various packages numbered and marked with his name.—We particularly observed a sofa, pictures, &c. with which the apartment had been furnished and embellished. The hammock on which he lay was carefully packed up, and the secluded spot was pointed out to us where it had swung, and in which the Hero who has now *slept the sleep of death*, had reposed for many an hour amidst the toils and perplexities of his station. The little table fixed to the side of the ship still remained, where he passed great part of his time in writing, having at his elbow a portable compass, by which the course of the ship was ascertained. His small book-case had a hole in the back of it, made by a cannon ball during the action, by which the glass door was broken, and some of the books scattered on the floor! There were many other indications of the havoc, which had been effected on the late memorable occasion.

On our return to the main deck of the ship, we were politely offered some rum, and tasting it, we found it to be exceedingly good. Upon expressing our favourable opinion of its quality, it was instantly remarked by the officer—"We are glad you like it Sir—it is the *same sort* as that in which the body of Lord Nelson was preserved!" So that you perceive that every thing that has the remotest reference to the departed Hero, is held in veneration. Even a *lock of his hair* preserved in a breast pin was shewn us as a precious relic—it was of a pale grey—though probably the powder which he wore had contributed to the appearance it now assumed. He seems to have been beloved and esteemed by the officers and men; for during our short stay on board the Victory, several expressions acciden-

tally reached our ears, honourable to his memory. Expressing to one of the officers, my regret for his having worn his *insigna* during the action, and by which he was singled out as *the victim of death*—it was replied, that wearing them on ordinary occasions, had he then laid them aside, it would have indicated fear, and this being a contagious passion, might have produced the most pernicious effects on the ship's company. Taking therefore this trait of conduct which has been the subject of censure in this point of view, he made an honorable, but fatal sacrifice in behalf of his country.

In descending the side of the Victory, we found some difficulty on account of the numbers, who crowding around with their boats, were waiting to ascend for a similar gratification of their curiosity. Having seated ourselves in our little skiff, we ordered the boatman to row us to the Sandwich, about a mile distant; it was the ship on board of which *Richard Parker* was executed for the mutiny at the Nore, which threw the whole nation into alarm and confusion. It had been the theatre of his crime, and was made the scene of his punishment. It is now a *prison-ship*, and contains upwards of 800 of the prisoners taken at the battle of Trafalgar! Ascending with great ease an accommodation ladder, we were admitted on board and received with politeness by the commanding officer. We saw near half the prisoners who were just got upon deck for an airing, but we were not permitted to speak to them. We looked down upon them from an elevation, so that the poor creatures, had all the appearance of so many cattle or sheep in a pen, and were so thick that they could scarcely move! Never before, surely, were so many grotesque figures huddled together on any occasion. They were chiefly French, some Dutch, a few Spaniards, several Moors black as jet; others had the appearance of Jews, and there were two or three Egyptians, said to be Mamelukes, brought by Buonaparte himself from Egypt! When leaning over the railing, I was ready to exclaim in the language of *Blair's Grave*,

> Tis *here* all meet!
> Men of *all* climes, that never met before
> And of all creeds—the *Jew*, the *Turk*, the *Christian!*

Their sun-burnt features, and strange harlequin dresses, also formed a curious spectacle! They all, however, looked healthy, seemed chearful, and even merry; for the French possess the enviable art of beguiling the sorrows of captivity.

We happened to be there just when the principal meal was delivered out to them; they crowded towards a trap-door which had been thrown open, whence they bore in one hand, some pieces of warm boiled beef, stuck on a wooden skewer, with bread attached to it, whilst in the palm of the other hand, they had some salt given them, which scattering over their delicious morsel, they danced away with it to a another part of the deck, where they devoured it with seeming pleasure and satisfaction. Perhaps it was as good a meal as ever they had eaten in their own country. We went below, and at the extremity of the ship, saw through loop-holes between the decks. The prisoners were amusing themselves in various ways, their different births had the appearance of being clean and airy, and indeed it is evident that the commanding officer treats them with care and humanity.

There was one singular character whom we did not see: he has been lately very shy, and often withdraws himself from public view. We might have seen him, however, if we chose; but in a case like the present, we could not think of subjecting a fellow creature, thus degraded, to the eye of an impertinent curiosity. His name is *Blackman*: he professes himself a Frenchman, though suspicions are entertained of his being an Englishman. He has been extremely successful in privateering, and for a length of time dreadfully annoyed the trade of this country. He has been the *Paul Jones* of the present war. He is said to be a man of considerable property, ac-

cumulated by his depredations on the ocean. It is even reported, that Bonaparte was present at the launching of his last privateer at Boulogne, and which was decorated by the colours of the very many vessels he had taken on former occasions.

We now again descended into our boat, and were soon put on shore, when, after a dirty walk, we reached home, pleased with the gratification of our curiosity. Here I would have closed, but having been favoured with a sight of the fatal ball which killed Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, I will here add an account of it, and the reflections which the view of it occasioned. It was inclosed in a small square mahogany box, with a glass over it. It seemed to me an ounce ball. It is of a reddish colour, having remained in the body for so many hours; is flattened in that part which struck and fractured the ribs; and it has attached to it, not only a small piece of his lordship's coat, but a portion of the gold lace, and pad of the epaulette. The sight of it, altogether, was to me, novel and affecting; it filled my mind with sorrowful emotions, and on my return home, I committed the following reflections to paper. A kind friend, at whose house I was visiting, wished their insertion in the Kentish Courier of the next day, with which its editor obligingly complied. With these reflections I conclude my narrative.

Thou messenger of death! Winged by an unerring hand; didst thou, alas! terminate the career of a man, whose achievements in behalf of his country, are known and celebrated throughout the four quarters of the globe! It was thine to end the life of that Hero, whose bold and enterprising genius has for years past kept in awe the enemies of our native land! By his late unparalleled victory, invasion, with its attendant horrors, hath ceased for awhile, at least, to affright the inhabitants of our peaceful isle. Having been engaged in battles far more numerous than any of his cotemporaries, where the shafts of death flew thick around him, and by which his frame was sadly mutilated—it was reserved for thee alone to close his days—full of honour and of glory! Thou fatal ball! faithfully executing thy commission—thou hast snatched him away from amidst the toils which he must have had to endure in his continued endeavours to serve his country! Diminutive in thy size, and insignificant in thine appearance—thou wast, in thine energy, awfully decisive! And attaching to thyself, even in the very act of accomplishing the work of death—a part of the exterior decorations of thy noble and far-fam'd victim, which still glitters on the eye of the inspector, with a kind of ghastly lustre—thou art, at once, indicative of his former rank and station, and a proof of that mortality from which the bravest and the most renowned are not exempted! Oh! when shall the desolations of war cease, and the incalculable blessings of peace be lastingly realised.

Adieu—thou winged messenger of death—to me thou hast been an object neither of idle curiosity, nor of uninteresting speculation! And whilst I drop a tear over the ravages which thou hast effected in laying low in the dust, one of the most illustrious sons of Britain—May I depart, meditating upon the fragile nature, and the speedy extinction of human glory!

I am, dear Sir,
Yours,
J. Evans.

Pullin's-Row, Islington,
Jan. 13, 1806.

CRITICISMS for JANUARY, 1806.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

Art. XI. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by Wm. Roscoe, in 4 vols. 4to. Cadell & Davis,* 1805.

Continued from page 436, of our Magazine for November last.

ON the death of the father of cardinal de Medici, in 1492, the latter returned to Florence, for the purpose of giving, by his presence, weight and authority to the Medician family. He distinguished himself greatly by his generosity to men of learning, especially those who had been the ob-

jects of the regard and affection of his father; and Mr. Roscoe observes, that at this time, the general disposition of the inhabitants was indeed so highly favourable to the Medici, that the authority of Piero (who was appointed the successor to all the honours enjoyed by his late father, Lorenzo) seemed to be established on as sure a foundation, as that of any of his ancestors, with the additional stability which length of time always gives to public opinion. Notwithstanding these appearances, when the ambition of Lodovico Storza had invited Charles VIII. into Italy, and Piero had resolved to assist in opposing the invader, dissentions broke out among the inhabitants, and the cardinal, with his brothers, were expelled the city. The former, not equally alarmed, or more reluctant to quit his native place, was the last to leave it. Finding, however, that the populace were proceeding to the utmost extreme of violence, he divested himself of the insignia of his rank, and assuming the habit of a Franciscan, passed without being recognised, through the midst of the exasperated multitude, to the convent of St. Marco, where he hoped to find a temporary shelter, in a building erected and endowed by his ancestors. In this he was disappointed; the monks having, with singular ingratitude, refused to admit him within their gates. Repulsed from the only quarter on which he relied for protection, he immediately abandoned the city, and hastening into the secret recesses of the Apennines, effected his retreat, and joined his brothers at Bologna. This event took place in 1494, he being at that time nineteen years old. Three unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to re-establish the Medician authority. The ill fortune, or misconduct of Piero, had defeated all their endeavours, and every new attempt had only served to encrease the violence of their enemies, and to bar the gates of Florence more firmly against them. For five years, the cardinal had been compelled to avail himself successively of the protection of the ancient friends of his family, in different parts of Italy; but as the hopes of his restoration to Florence diminished, he began to be regarded as an exile and a fugitive, and in the approaching disturbances of Italy, it was not easy to determine in what part he might find a secure asylum.

"Impelled by those and other circumstances, and perhaps also by the laudable desire of visiting foreign countries, the cardinal determined to quit Italy, and to pass some portion of his time in traversing the principal kingdoms of Europe, till events might arise more favourable to his views. This design he communicated to his cousin Giulio de Medici, and it was agreed to form a party of twelve friends; a number which they considered sufficiently large for their mutual security, in the common incidents of a journey, and too small to afford any cause of alarm. Discarding, therefore, the insignia of their rank, and equipping themselves in an uniform manner, they passed through the states of Venice, and visited most of the principal cities of Germany; assuming in turn, the command of their troop, and partaking of all the amusements afforded by continual change of place, and the various manners of the inhabitants. On their arrival at Ulm, their singular appearance occasioned their being detained by the magistrates; but on disclosing their quality and purpose, they were sent under a guard to the emperor Maximilian, who received the cardinal with that respect and attention, to which, from the celebrity of his ancestors, and his high rank in the church, he was so well entitled. Far from interrupting their progress, Maximilian highly commended the magnanimity of the cardinal in bearing his adverse fortune with patience; and his judgment and prudence, in applying to the purposes of useful information, that portion of his time, of which he could not now dispose to better advantage. Besides furnishing him with an honourable passport through the German states, Maximilian gave him letters to his son Philip, then governor of the low countries; recommending the cardinal and his companions, to his protection and favour.

"After having passed a considerable time in Germany, the associated friends proceeded to Flanders, where they were received by Philip, not only with hospitality, but with magnificence. The cardinal then intended to have taken shipping and proceeded to England; but

the danger of the voyage deterred his friends from the undertaking; and at their entreaties, he relinquished his design. They, therefore, bent their course towards France. On their arrival at Rouen, they were again seized upon, and detained in custody; and although the cardinal, and his cousin Giulio, made an immediate discovery of their rank, and represented the object of their journey to be totally unconnected with political concerns, yet, in the state of hostility that had then commenced between the kings of France and of Naples, there appeared to be too much ground for suspicion, to admit of their being speedily released; nor was it until letters were obtained from Piero de' Medici, then in the French camp at Milan, that they were enabled to procure their discharge. Having again obtained their liberty, they proceeded through France, visiting every place deserving of notice, and observing whatever was remarkable, till they arrived at Marseilles, where, after a short stay, they determined to proceed by sea immediately to Rome. The winds being, however, unfavourable, they were compelled to coast the Riviera of Genoa, where, having been driven on shore, they thought it adviseable to relinquish their voyage, and proceed by land to Savona. On their arrival at this place, they met with the cardinal Guiliano della Rovere, who had fled thither, to avoid the resentment of Alexander VI. A common enmity to that profligate pontiff, and a similarity of misfortunes, rendered their meeting interesting; and three refugees sat at the same table, all of whom were afterwards elevated to the highest dignity in the Christian world. The two cousins of the Medici gave an account of the objects which they had met with on their journey, and related the difficulties which they had surmounted by land, and the dangers which they had encountered by sea. The cardinal della Rovere recapitulated in his turn, the events which had taken place in Italy since their departure, and in which they were so deeply interested. From Savona the cardinal de' Medici repaired to Genoa, where, for some time, he took up his residence with his sister, Madalena, the wife of Francisco Cibo, who had fixed upon that city as the place of his permanent abode."

The death of the cardinal's brother Piero de'Medici, which took place in 1503, seems to have been the period from which the fortunes of his house once more began to revive. The inconsiderate conduct, the ambitious views, and the impetuous, arrogant disposition of Piero, (observes Mr. Roscoe) had been always strongly contrasted, by the mild and placable temper of the cardinal; who, although he had on all occasions adhered to his brother, as the chief of his family, had always endeavoured to soothe the violence of those passions, and to moderate those aspiring pretensions which, after having occasioned his expulsion from Florence, still continued to operate, and effectually precluded his return. During the latter part of the pontificate of Alexander VI. the cardinal de'Medici had fixed his residence at Rome; where, devoted to a private life, he had the address and good fortune, if not to obtain the favour of that profligate pontiff, at least to escape his resentment. The election of Julius II. to the pontificate, opened to him the prospect of brighter days. It is true, Julius was the nephew of Sixtus IV. the inveterate enemy of the Medicean name; but these ancient antipathies had long been converted into attachment and esteem. Under the favour of this pontiff, the cardinal had an opportunity of indulging his natural disposition to the cultivation of polite letters, and the promotion of works of art. His books, though not numerous, were well chosen, and his domestic hours were generally spent in the society of such dignified and learned ecclesiastics, as could at times condescend to lay aside the severity of their order, to discuss the characteristics of generous actions, the obligations of benevolence and affection, the comparative excellencies of the fine arts, or the nature and essence of human happiness. In deciding upon the productions of architecture, of painting, and of sculpture, his taste was hereditary, and he was resorted to by artists in every department, as to an infallible judge. With the science of music, he was theoretically and practically conversant, and his house more frequently re-echoed with the sprightly harmony of concerts, than with the solemn sounds of devotion. Debarred by his profession

from the exercises of the camp, he addicted himself with uncommon ardour to the chase, as the best means of preserving his health, and preventing that corpulency to which he was naturally inclined. This amusement he partook of in common with a numerous band of noble associates, of whom he was considered as the leader; nor did he desist from this exercise, even after his attainment to the supreme ecclesiastical dignity.

"The good understanding which subsisted between Julius II. and the cardinal de'Medici, was further strengthened by Galleotto della Rovere, the nephew of the pope, with whom the cardinal had contracted a strict friendship. This young man was not less the object of the admiration of the court and people of Rome, than he was the favourite of his uncle. Engaging in his manners, elegant in his person, liberal and magnificent in all his conduct, he well merited the high honours bestowed upon him by the pope, who, immediately on his elevation, transferred to his nephew the cardinal's hat, which he himself had worn, and on the death of Ascanio Sforza, nominated him vice-chancellor of the holy see. Such was the effect produced by the conciliatory manners of the cardinal de' Medici on his young friend, who, from the advanced age of his uncle, did not conceive that he would long enjoy the pontificate that Galeotto is said to have promised the cardinal, who had not yet attained his thirtieth year, that he should succeed to that high dignity; alledging that it was an office more proper for a man in the prime and vigour of life, than for one already exhausted by labour, and declining into years. This observation was not, however, applicable to the circumstances by which it was occasioned; for whilst Julius maintained his own dignity, and enforced the claims of the church, during an interval of ten years, with an unexampled degree of activity and perseverance, Galeotto himself fell in the prime of youth, a sacrifice to the effects of a violent fever, which in a few days, consigned him to the grave. The sumptuous parade of his funeral, afforded no consolation for his loss, to the cardinal de'Medici, who had assiduously attended him to his last moments, and performed towards him all the duties of religion and affection. Deprived of his friend in the ardour of youth, while the happiness of the present was encreased by the prospect of the future, he long remained inconsolable, and when time had softened his sorrow, the name of Galeotto was never adverted to, even in his most cheerful moments, without exciting the visible symptoms of affectionate remembrance."

This interesting sketch, does credit to the heart and pen of Mr. Roscoe, and we are sure will gratify every reader of sensibility.

The resources of the cardinal were, at this time so straitened, from the adverse state of his affairs, that he found considerable difficulty in supporting the dignity of his rank.

"He struggled, however, with these humiliating circumstances, to the utmost of his power; but the liberality of his disposition, too often exceeded the extent of his finances; and a splendid entertainment was, at times, deranged, by the want of some essential, but unattainable article. Even the silver utensils of his table, were occasionally pledged, for the purpose of procuring that feast, of which they ought to have been the chief ornaments. That these circumstances occasioned him considerable anxiety, cannot be doubted; for whilst, on the one hand, he was unwilling to detract from that character of liberality and munificence, which was suitable to his rank, and to the high expectations which he still continued to entertain; on the other hand, he dreaded the disgrace of being wanting in the strict discharge of his pecuniary engagements. He carefully, however, avoided giving, even in the lowest ebb of his fortune, the slightest indications of despondency. His temper was cheerful, his conversation animated, and his appearance and manners betrayed not the least symptom of his domestic embarrassments, for the relief of which he seemed to depend upon a timely and miraculous supply. Nor was he in general disappointed in his hopes; for the same good fortune which prepared the way to his highest honours, attended him in his greatest difficulties, and enabled him to extricate himself from them with admirable dexterity, and irreproachable honour. To the remonstrances of his more prudent friends, who were fearful that his li-

berality would at length involve him in actual distress, he was accustomed to reply, as if with a presage of his future destiny, that great men were the work of Providence, and that nothing could be wanting to them, if they were not wanting to themselves—(insignes viros cælesti sorte fieri magnos, præterea nihil eis unquam posse deficere, nisi ipsi animis omnino deficerent)."

The conduct of the Florentine republic, having excited the resentment of that ambitious and haughty pontiff, Julius II. he resolved to avail himself of the first opportunity of punishing it. The most effectual method which occurred to him for this purpose, as well as to secure the city in future to his own interests, was to restore the family of Medici to their former authority in that place. During all the vexations and dangers which the pontiff had experienced, the cardinal de' Medici had adhered to him with constant fidelity, and had obtained his confidence in an eminent degree. The Pope, the Venetians, and the king of Aragon, were at this time combining their efforts, for the purpose of expelling the French (under the celebrated Gaston de Foix, nephew to Louis XII.) from Italy. In selecting at this important crisis, a fit person to superintend the papal army, and to direct the operations of war, the choice of the pontiff fell on the cardinal, who was invested with the supreme command, under the title of Legate of Bologna. At the same time, in order to stimulate the exertions of the cardinal, and to punish the Florentines, it was understood, that on the expulsion of the French from Bologna and other parts of the dominions of the church, the cardinal should be allowed to make use of the forces under his command, for the re-establishment of his authority in Florence. The relief afforded this place shortly after, by de Foix, the dissentions between the cardinal de' Medici, and the Spanish general Cardona, and above all, the fatal issue of the battle of Ravenna, which took place on the 11th of April, 1512, in which the cardinal was made prisoner, all tended to frustrate this object. The French had, however, lost their brave commander, and the inhabitants every where demonstrated the utmost antipathy to them. The cardinal was expressly ordered by Louis XII. to be carried to France, and had left Milan for that purpose, but the hurry and confusion which prevailed, soon, suggested to the cardinal the practicability of an escape.

"They had already arrived at the banks of the Po, and were preparing to cross the stream, when the cardinal pretending to be sick, was allowed to repose during the night at the *pieve*, or rectory of Cario. Having thus obtained a favourable opportunity of effecting his purpose, he communicated his intentions to the abate Bongallo, who had attended on him with great fidelity, requesting him to use his endeavours to influence some person of rank or authority in the vicinity, to afford him a temporary refuge. The request of Bongallo was fortunately made to Rinaldo Zatti, a man of family, who had exercised in his youth, the profession of arms, and was considered as the chief person in the district. His entreaties, which he is said to have urged with tears, might however, have failed of their effect, had they not been accompanied by a favourable concurrence of circumstances. The memory of Lorenzo de'Medici, who had so long been the pacificator of Italy, and whose loss had been so fatally experienced, was yet fresh in the public esteem, and induced a favourable disposition towards his family. Nor was the cardinal himself known by any other qualities than such as conciliated esteem and respect. Such (says Mr. R.) are the motives to which Jovius has attributed the compliance of Rinaldo; but to these he might have added the declining state of the French cause, which, whilst it rendered the fugitives more earnest to effect their own escape than to prevent that of the cardinal, at the same time encouraged the efforts of their opponents. The consent of Rinaldo was, however, obtained only upon condition, that Visimbardo, another person of some importance in the neighbourhood, and of an opposite party to Rinaldo, would also assent to the measure. Visimbardo, though with great reluctance, was at length prevailed upon to afford his assistance; and by the concurrence of these new and unexpected friends, a small party of the inhabitants was secretly armed, for the purpose of rescu-

ing the cardinal from his conductors. No sooner were the necessary preparations made, than information of them was dispatched by Rinaldo to the abate; but even then, the attempt had nearly miscarried by a mistake of the messenger, who meeting with another ecclesiastic of the same rank as Bongallo, was on the point of communicating to him the purport of his errand, before he was aware of his error. The French detachment, among whom was the cardinal, were now preparing to embark, but some pretext was still found by him for delay, and he was among the last who arrived at the banks of the river. Mounted on his mule, he had now reached the side of the vessel, when a sudden tumult raised by Rinaldo and his followers, afforded him a pretext for turning about, as if to see from what cause it arose. In a moment he found himself encircled by his friends, who, without much difficulty, or any bloodshed, repelled the efforts of those who attempted to prevent his escape. Thus, happily liberated, the cardinal now assumed the habit of a common soldier, and passing the Po by night, arrived at the castle of Bernardo Malespina, a relation of Visimbardo. He had here to encounter new dangers. Bernardo was of the French faction, and the recommendations of Visimbardo lost their effect. The cardinal was thrust into a dove-house, and closely guarded, whilst a messenger was dispatched by Malespina to the French general Trivulzio, to inform him of the illustrious fugitive who had fallen into his hands, and to request directions in what manner he should dispose of him. Trivulzio, though in the service of France, was, by birth and disposition, an Italian. He saw that the cause of the French was ruined, and was unwilling to aggravate the misfortunes of his countryman; and by his recommendation, or connivance, the cardinal was once more restored to liberty. Arriving at Voghiera, he met with a priest, who supplied him with horses, with which he hastened to Piacenza, where he first found himself in a place of safety. He soon afterwards re-passed the Po, and proceeded to Mantua, at which city he was received with great kindness by the marquis Francesco Gonzaga, whom he accompanied to his villa of Anda, where he speedily recovered from the effects of his fatigues."

The French having quitted Italy, the friends of the house of Medici, in conjunction with the cardinal, resolved to attempt the subversion of the popular government at Florence; a body of Spanish forces, under the command of Cardona, were ordered to assist in this object. After some negociations, the Gonfaloniere, Soderini, was deposed, and on the last day of August 1512, Giuliano de'Medici entered the city of Florence, from which he, together with his brother, had been expelled eighteen years before. The return of the Medici had not been signalised by any act of severity against the adverse party; "yet neither the moderation of the cardinal in this respect (says Mr. R.) nor the means adopted by him and his family, to gratify the people by public spectacles and amusements, could prevent the dangerous effects of individual dissatisfaction and resentment." One is tempted to doubt the sincerity of this moderation of the cardinals, after reading in a preceding sentence that he adopted, as an emblem, the decisive, or rather offensive representation of the *giogo*, or yoke; this Mr. R. says he endeavoured to render less offensive by the scriptural motto *Jugum meum suave est, et onus meum leve* (my yoke is easy, and my burthen light) It is, however, highly probable, that such an unlimited assumption of absolute power, as that emblem implies, was not compensated by the language which accompanied it, in the estimation of those inflexible friends to the liberties of their country, many of whom still remained within the city; and who were well aware that if they were once effectually placed under the yoke, the weight of it must in future depend upon their master.

"Scarcely (Mr. R. afterwards adds) had the public ferment subsided, than a project was formed for the destruction of the Medici, and the restoration of the ancient government, the chief promoter of which, was Pietro Paolo Boscoli; a young man of family, whose proficiency in literature had led him to the contemplation of the examples of ancient courage, and inspired him with

that enthusiasm for liberty, which is of all passions, the most noble and the most dangerous. In the Medici he saw the oppressors of his country; and, whilst he dwelt with admiration on the splendid treachery of Brutus, he avowed his determination to imitate him, if another Cassius could be found to second his efforts. Such an associate was soon discovered in Agostino Capponi. Many persons of great reputation and extensive influence, secretly favoured the enterprise, and a plan was concerted for the assassination of the obnoxious parties. An accident, occasioned by the negligence of Capponi, prevented, however, the execution of their project, and not only involved in destruction, both himself and his companions, but led to the accusation of many citizens of the first respectability. As Capponi was entering the house of the Pucci, a paper fell from his bosom, which contained the names of such persons as had either engaged in the conspiracy, or were thought by those with whom it originated, likely to favour their cause. This dangerous scroll was immediately communicated to the magistrates. Boscoli and Capponi were apprehended, and on their examination, confirmed the suspicions to which the paper gave rise. Among those who appeared to have been implicated in the conspiracy, were Cosmo de'Pazzi, archbishop of Florence; Nicolo Valori, the biographer of Lorenzo the magnificent; the celebrated historian, Nicolo Machiavelli, then secretary of the republic; Giovanni Folchi; Piero Orlandini; and many other persons of eminence, all of whom were ordered to be closely confined, until their guilt or their innocence might be ascertained by a further enquiry."

At the period of the detection of this conspiracy, that martial pontiff Julius II. was breathing his last; his decease took place on the 21st day of February, 1513, on which the cardinal repaired to Rome. The political character of Julius is well appreciated, and in regard to his literary talents, Mr. R. informs us that he was no scholar; but although he did not devote himself to sedentary occupations, he was not like Paul II. a persecutor of men of learning.

To be continued.

LIFE OF LORD NELSON.

"We would bestow no mean or niggardly commendation. Were it in our power, we would anticipate the judgment of a succeeding age; and place that wreath on the brows of living genius, with which posterity will adorn his bust."

ENGLISH REVIEW.

ART. XI. *Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, &c. &c. &c. With Observations Critical and Explanatory. By John Charnock, Esq. F. S. A. 8vo. p. p. 429, and an Appendix of 66 pages. Price 10s. 6d. in bds.* 1806.

ALREADY advantageously known, as a naval biographer,* we opened Mr. Charnock's production, with those anticipations of pleasure which naturally arise from the contemplation of illustrious actions, when about to be described by the pen of a writer capable of estimating the importance of his subject, and qualified to exhibit the principal features of the character he has undertaken to delineate. Considering the rapidity with which this Life of Lord Nelson must necessarily have been written, allowing of no pauses for re-consideration and revision; Mr. Charnock will not be found to have disappointed the expectations which his name was in the present instance calculated to excite. Indeed, "the author claims little merit beyond that which, of right, belongs to a faithful collector and reporter of much *authentic* intelligence, that had been before widely scattered under the public eye. He hopes, by this faithful miniature representation of Lord Nelson, to correct the defects and mistakes of such miserable sketches, as have already appeared, and to furnish an outline to those who may in future be inclined to amplify on a subject, which affords such boundless space."—Preface, page 7. Notwithstanding these unostentatious pretensions, let Mr. C. feel assured, that "he may, at some future time," venture "to produce his best endeavours" to perpetuate, by literature, the achievements of Nelson; and that there is no necessity, in order to

* Biographia Navalis, 6 vols. 8vo

his own success, first to ascertain that "a work of the kind be undertaken by no one else." Of his qualifications for so important a task, when it is recollected under what disadvantages these "Biographical Memoirs," were composed, the following quotations must afford satisfactory evidence.

CHARACTER OF LORD NELSON.—"The extraordinary person," says Mr. Charnock, in the opening of his Memoirs, "of whom we are to treat, born and educated in the stillness of domestic privacy, carried with him, through a life of unexampled glory, that exquisitely noble, though tender, simplicity of mind and manners, which, while it relieved the more dazzling parts of his character, endeared him to those who knew him best, even more than his victories. It was made up of many excellent passions and sentiments, so mixed and nourished in the warmest heart that ever inhabited an human heart, that it seemed to be, or rather was, but one quality, which invariably influenced his conduct, and shone in all he thought, said, or acted.

"This nameless ruling principle inspired him with an exalted pride, which looked down with contempt on the littleness of political or professional parties, and with a sincerity that disqualified him to act with them, could he have been so inclined; with a sympathy not uncommon to great minds, which led him, without the aid of deliberation and judgment, to the happiest selection of his friends in private life, and of his companions in public service; with ambition of a sort simple as the rest of his character, which seemed to belong particularly to himself, and in the gratification of which the plan, the execution, and the event were solely his own, and always successful; with a magnanimity, courage, and presence of mind not confined to the quarter-deck, its pinnacle of glory, but evident in all his intercourse with kings and statesmen of his own and other countries; with a quickness of decision and promptitude of execution, so instantly following, that they appeared but one act; with a pure and correct spirit of patriotism, which, while it modestly declined to profess itself in the senate, and proudly disdained to proclaim itself to the people, spoke in thunder to the enemies of his country, from that station only, in which his sovereign had wisely thought fit to place him.

"Such was the public character of this great man; and his country was fully sensible of those services, which it never could sufficiently recompense. Honours and dignities were thickly showered on him; and he became the idol of Britain, and the wonder of the world. Yet, in those short intervals of relaxation, which his public duties allowed him, how did we find him in his domestic retirement? Mild, unassuming, and innocent; the only man in Europe with whom we could have sat, for half an hour, without hearing of Lord Nelson's fame. If that service, the already glorious reputation of which he had so frequently crowned with his own laurels, became perchance the topic of conversation, he joined in it only to express his gratitude to those veterans who had been his professional instructors, and his affection to the brave men who had served with him.—

"His ambition would have induced him to undertake the most dangerous and desperate service, if he thought his abilities could be useful. Had he considered the interests of his country demanded it, he would, even at the latest moment of his life, have acted with pleasure in the most subordinate capacity; or exulted in taking upon himself the danger, and the responsibility, of commanding half the naval force of the universe.—

"It could scarcely be denominated his good fortune, that, although a conqueror, he uniformly escaped the charge of having encouraged extortion, or connived at plunder, and thereby alienated the affections of the newly acquired subjects of the British government. Such ideas were foreign to his soul; and his captives, freed from their imaginary chains, constantly beheld their victor converted into their parent and friend.

"Of the commerce and true interests of his country, he formed the most correct ideas. He was aware that, independent of all speculative opinions, and abstracted from the wild or romantic effusions of a distempered and splenetic party, the commerce of Great Britain had become so intimately connected with her welfare, that the interruption of one must necessarily cause the destruction of the other. Impressed

with this truth, his exertions were so actively and unremittingly made, that he may be said, at the same time, to have increased the commercial wealth, while he advanced the naval glory of his country."

We cannot omit Mr. Charnock's reflections on Lord Nelson's conduct in the action off Cape St. Vincent.

"With all that promptitude which is the characteristic of a great and active mind, he found the bold manœuvre, executed by order of the commander-in-chief (now Earl St. Vincent), would fail of its effect, unless the most decisive measures were adopted to prevent the re-union of the main body of the (Spanish) fleet, with those ships from which the Spanish admiral had been separated. The moment was awful; for, glorious as the opportunity might be, any failure in the measure taken by the commodore (Nelson) might have been productive of mischief to his friends, and the most serious injury to his country. He felt, however, the magnitude of his own powers; and, in the full consciousness of that magnitude, he seized the crown of victory, which Providence appears to have destined he should wear. It is not a little remarkable, that each of the triumphs obtained by this noble person over the foes to his country, has rested entirely on the exertions of his own abilities and strength of mind, without being indebted, in the slightest degree, to any of those fortuitous circumstances, which have at different periods decided the fate of battles, and of nations. By the rapidity of his conception, and the celerity with which he carried it into execution on the present occasion, the world was taught a lesson, which, before that day (February 14th, 1797), would have been considered romantic and ridiculous; that the presence of one man may supply the deficiency of thousands, and render the event of battle at least doubtful, against the most fearful odds.

"In contests between armies, such occurrences are neither, perhaps, new nor uncommon. The march of battalions, regulated with more certainty, and easily applicable, with the most correct exactness, to any measure which the abilities of a great and consummate general may have contrived, have rendered the operations and success of an army, in a great measure, reducible to certain principles; so that science may, without its becoming matter of wonder, be the arbiter of contest. But in naval encounters, the case was ever considered as widely different. To contend at sea against an enemy so manifestly superior, would have been considered, in the general acceptation of the world, an act of the most unpardonable rashness, if not of madness itself. It was the lot of Lord Nelson to prove that such an opinion was erroneous; that the duties of a naval commander consisted not merely in ranging his fleet in a regular line, or even in placing his ship on the bow or quarter of his antagonist; that the cold system of regular tactics, till then in almost invariable use, and from which it was considered a crime of the highest magnitude, even for a moment, to depart, was an insult to the understanding of naval commanders, by imputing to them a want of ability, or power, to execute measures similar to those, which, when applied to military operations, had frequently conferred victory on the weak.

"It was considered, till Lord Nelson first proved the opinion erroneous, impossible to lay down any established form of battle, inasmuch as it must depend on events and circumstances which were not within the controul of man. A change of the wind, even in a trivial degree, or a few chance shot, fortunately destructive in their effect, might, it was found, render ineffectual the best-concerted plans. Every single ship was to be considered as a battalion, which might be disabled and annihilated in an instant, and at the very moment too when her co-operation was most necessary. On that account, perhaps, it was considered nugatory to propose the adoption of any system, deviating, in the smallest degree, from the simplest practice, because it never might be in the power of the most able commander, to carry such system into proper effect. To overcome this prejudice, required an exertion which none but the greatest minds were capable of carrying into actual practice. It had on some occasions been partially attempted to have been removed; but it remained for the genius of Commodore Nelson to dispel, like the meridian sun, the cloud which had so long obscured the best energies of nautical knowledge."

To detail our author's excellent ob-

servations on the beneficial effects of Lord Nelson's successive victories, in his indefatigable pursuit after the enemy's fleets, and on his system of naval operations, which we could with pleasure transcribe, would encroach too far beyond the limits necessary to be observed in this department of our publication. We cannot, however, refrain from adding, to the extracts already made, some interesting information respecting the action off Trafalgar.

"In the battle of Trafalgar," observes Mr. C. "the fleet of Britain had to contend not only with ships in the most perfect state of equipment, on the very instant of their issuing from their own ports, but also against a superiority of no less than six ships of the line; yet, against these mighty odds, the transcendent abilities of his lordship, and the bravery of those whom he commanded, acquired a victory, which would probably have extended much farther than it really did, had not the elements themselves risen, as it were, in opposition to the mighty conquerors.

"It is related, and certainly is a circumstance highly interesting, that the instant the French admiral observed the manner in which the British fleet was formed, together with its manner of advancing, he hesitated not to express his apprehensions of the approaching discomfiture. He foresaw that a stroke, which he was unprepared for, was meditated against him; and he knew himself unable to parry its effects. When Vice-admiral Collingwood, at the head of the divison under his orders, began the attack, and broke through the French line, Lord Nelson, turning round with the highest exultation and joy, said, 'Look at that noble fellow! observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!' Such an eulogium, and from *such* a man, surpasses in value the most laboured panegyric.

"In respect to the consequences of the victory, it may perhaps be difficult to appreciate them to their full or proper value. Had the (now) ruined armament effected its passage into the Mediterranean in safety, it is impossible to calculate the extent of the advantage that might have accrued to the enemy. The increased distance of its station would not only have materially augmented the difficulties under which his lordship, or any other commander who had been employed in watching its motions, would have lain, but the accumulation of force it would have acquired, by the junction of such ships as had long been preparing, and were ready for sea at Carthagena, together with those belonging to France, left behind at Toulon, would have required a considerable reinforcement of ships; the necessity of which, even the gallantry and ability of his lordship could not have obviated."

If, in addition to what Mr. Charnock has so judiciously advanced on the effects of Lord Nelson's final victory, the relative situation of the continental powers at the time is considered, the benefits resulting to this country, from the gallantry displayed by her sons off Trafalgar, will be found of almost inestimable value. Nothing, indeed, but the death of that hero, under whose auspices the fleets of Great Britain were continually directed to conquest and glory, could have consoled the chief of the French for the annihilation of such a portion of his maritime strength, at the very moment when, elated with the success of his armies, he was solicitous only for the acquisition of ships and commerce! for that trade which might replenish his exhausted treasury, and that navy without which no traffic could be profitably acquired. Peace to the soul of our immortal Nelson! May his posterity possess the gates of those that hate them!

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

ACCOUNTS have lately been received in town from that spirited and enterprising nobleman, Lord Valentia, who has been lately employed in surveying the coast of the Red Sea. Part of this undertaking he had executed as far as to latitude 21; and thus he is stated to have elucidated the geography of the celebrated Peri-

plus of Nearchus, one of Alexander the Great's captains.—It is expected that his lordship will produce a more accurate description and chart of the Red Sea than has ever yet appeared. His lordship's letters are dated from Mocha, April 27, at which place he proposed to remain till the change of the monsoons should take place in the month of October.

The Sieur Desplairs of Paris is stated to have invented an improvement in weaving, which renders it unnecessary for the workman to throw the shuttle with his hands, whereby double the quantity of all kinds of work may be weaved at the loom than can be performed in the common way. The process is not expensive.

Mr. Wedgewood has lately obtained a patent for a composition which he has discovered and invented, for the purpose of making glass upon a new principle. It consists of a mixture of alkaline salts, pieces of China, earthenware or baked clay, old pewter mould or calcareous earths, borax, siliceous earths, and terra ponderosa, pounded together, and when in a state of fusion, poured into cold water.

A new light house has been lately erected on the Isle of Sandy in the Orkneys, and was announced to be lighted upon the first of the present month, January. It rises to the height of 100 feet above the level of the sea, and by means of revolving reflectors, presents a strong light every other minute.

In consequence of the fire which consumed the printing-office of Mr. Gillett, in Salisbury-square, the publication of Dr. Gregory's new Cyclopedia (which we noticed as nearly ready for delivery last month) is necessarily deferred, and the publication of the first part is now announced for the first day of March. It appears that several printed sheets, together with the new types which had been cast expressly for the work, were lost by the above accident; but that other types are in a forward course of preparation, and that on the whole, the work will, in several respects, be improved by the unavoidable delay that has taken place.

Colonel Thornton's Tour through various parts of France, is now nearly ready for publication. This splendid work will be comprized in two volumes imperial quarto, and will contain about 80 beautiful engravings, in colours, by Mr. Scott and other artists, from original drawings, descriptive of the country, customs and manners of the people, taken by the ingenious Mr. Bryant, who accompanied the Colonel expressley for that purpose. This Tour was performed toward the conclusion of the year 1802, during the cessation of hostilities. To the sportsman in particular it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying, as we have no accounts in English of the state of sporting in France. It is intended that another edition of the work shall appear, at the same time, in royal quarto with the plates uncoloured.

A German Lutheran Academy has been lately established at Berlin, for the purpose of instructing in various departments of learning, a certain number of natives of the district of Sierra Leone, in West Africa. This institution is, at present, attended by twelve pupils, most of them handicraftsmen. It is intended, moreover, to qualify such as may be proper subjects in the arts of preaching and catechising.

Agreeably to a calculation of 10 years consecutive, taken between the 1st of January, 1791, and the 31st of December, 1800, it appears that the average number of deaths at Vienna amounted to 14600, out of which were 835 deaths of children, occasioned by the small pox. In the year 1801, the epoch at which the cow pock system was introduced, out of 15101 only 164 children fell victims to the small pox; in 1802, out of 14522, only 61; in 1803, out of 14382 only 27; and in 1804, out of 14035 no more than 2.

M. Villiers, the celebrated author of a very masterly Essay on the Reformation of Luther, and its effects on European Literature, Politics, &c. has lately received, in consequence of an honourable testimony of that valuable work, the degree of Doctor from the university of Gottingen.

There have lately been discovered in the Electoral Library, at Munich, a very magnificent MS. of the Four Gospels, together with a Liturgy of the eleventh century, in small folio: the whole is written on fine white parchment, in a beautiful, distinct character, and proves to be in the highest state of preservation. They are very splendidly bound, richly decorated with precious stones and pearls, and lettered on the back with ivory. The clasps are of solid gold.

A new Theological and Literary Magazine is just published, entitled the Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature. It has for its object the dissemination of rational ideas concerning the moral government of God, &c.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE flattering prospects, which, with such confidence, were held out to the public, at the time that we finished our last report, have been succeeded by a dreadful history of the calamity of our ally; and the attempt to deceive us by the grossest falsehoods, has ended in the disgrace of those, by whom they were invented. We have had too frequent occasion to hint at the profligacy of those newspapers, which we would still fondly hope are falsely called government papers: but if they have any connection with the administration of affairs in this country, we can only say that an administration, which can patronize such impudent and paltry resources, must in the end fall of the support of every honest man, and be doomed to perpetual infamy.

We will hope that, low as is our opinion of the abilities of administration in every thing respecting the continent, it is still above the meanness of countenancing the falsehood to which the battle of Austerlitz gave rise; and whatever bulletins were issued respecting it, if they came from any quarter that bears the semblance even of authority, must have been fabricated by the lowest underlings in office, without any directions or even connivance from their superiors.

The eagerness with which the public received the news of the battle of the 2d of December, with the supposed gallantry and success of the Russians on the following days, was natural.—They had been told of immense armies of Russians on their march towards Vienna—the emperor was to be at their head. The Austrian troops, which had fallen back, were still numerous, and fortune might at last forsake the colours of the emperor of France. The account, then, that on the 2d of December the Russian centre was beat in, that it lost its artillery, and that it rallied on the following days, recovered its artillery, and drove back the French to their former position between Brunn and Nicholsberg, was by no means incredible.

We could scarcely credit it ourselves; and we conceived, as we hinted, that the allies would not be great gainers, even if the account had proved true; for, we doubted not, that Massena's forces would have come up in time to preserve the French, and to give them a degree of weight, that must have brought the allies to terms not much different from what have taken place.—But we could not conceive that the whole of this Russian success was a fabrication; that this gallantry of the Russian emperor was an invention. To doubt the truth of this impudent imposture, at the time we wrote our report, was treated as a sign of disaffection to our country's cause. The most impudent and scurrilous language was used by the supporters of this imposture against those, who set the matter in its true light; and it was not, till repeated advices came from the continent, that the impostors began to be more moderate in their language; and even then, instead of being ashamed of their guilt, they filled the papers with invectives against those who were the first means of undeceiving the public.

This is a bad trait in the history of the perilous times in which we live.—We would fondly have hoped, that the English press would have deserved better of its country; that it would, at least, have maintained its superiority over that at Paris. But we lament to say, that, except in a few instances, it much exceeds in scurrility the Parisian press, and falls short of it both in good writing and intelligence. The battle of Austerlitz was decisive, but decisively in favour of the French. A more complete victory has seldom been gained. The issue of that battle is well known; the accounts of it vary so much, that we must wait some time longer before any Uncle Toby can fight it over his pipe.

The Russians were completely beaten, lost all their artillery, ran away in every direction, and their forces are now going by a route, prescribed by the conqueror, again into their own country. Their sovereign has already reached his capital, and of his boasted exploits we have no account to be depended upon. He was, with his brother of Austria, within hearing, we believe, of the enemy's cannon; but there is no reason for believing that he was in the action.—

Buonaparte saw every thing with his own eyes, gave his own orders, sent his men with confidence to victory. On the part of the French, we know that there was great generalship, energy, and activity. Dependence was placed upon the animal courage of the Russians; but what is courage without intellect or experience? The details of this battle will form a study for the British soldier; and knowing with what an enemy he is to cope, he will, we trust, prepare himself in good earnest for the contest.

With this battle fell entirely the hopes of Austria. Its emperor was dismayed, and well he might be; and ridiculous as well as impudent are the insults on our fallen friend, which have found their way into our papers. He had taken the field upon a plan, devised by the confederates; his army had been foiled in the onset by the superior generalship of the enemy; his allies, the Russians, on whom so much confidence was placed, were completely beaten. Was he to continue in a contest, which would leave him without an inch of territory, and make him dependent on foreign courts for subsistence? One only resource remained, and that he tried. He had a personal conference with the French emperor, which ended in an armistice, the return of the Russians to their own country, a line of demarcation for the troops of France and Austria, and an immediate negociation for peace.

The treaty of peace is not before us. The outline reported of it is probably near the truth; but all the secret articles will not for some time be known. What could Austria expect, after such a complete humiliation, but that its preponderance in the empire of Germany should be completely destroyed? and the new arrangements respecting that empire now rest with the conqueror. All the possessions of the Austrian monarch, to the south of the Danube, from the Rhine to Austria, and from the eastern shores of the Adriatic to very near Vienna, are gone from his house for ever. Upwards of four millions of our money are to be paid to the conqueror, whose armies and whose capital are enriched by the spoils of Vienna, and the plunder of its palaces.

France, which, to the optics of our visionary declaimer, was blotted out of the map of Europe, now reigns paramount. They, who were alarmed at the appearance of a republic, have now gained their wish. The republic is an empire, and its sovereign, instead of patronising republican principles, erects new kingdoms, and places a crown on the head of a daughter of England.

Three of the electors of Germany, Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, allied with France. They have all benefited by the alliance. Two of them become sovereign states, and the estates of the religious military orders in their respective dominions are already sequestered to the use of the reigning prince. The electors of Wirtemberg and Bavaria become kings; the former under the title of king of Suabia; and at this present time the princess royal of England is queen of Suabia; the elector of Bavaria changes his title to that of king of Bavaria; the limits of their respective kingdoms are not yet sufficiently ascertained.

Whatever the conqueror does not choose to attach to his Italian territories, will be divided according to his good pleasure; and the two new kings, with an increase of territory and consequence to themselves, will be too weak to create, either separately or jointly, any jealousy in France. Venice becomes again a part of Italy, and will feel happy in being freed from the Austrian yoke. Thus severely has Austria paid for the partition of Poland. Within little more than a dozen years, its eagle has lost its two wings in the Netherlands and Lombardy; its high crest is gone in the mountains of the Tyrol; there remains only a weak body and an insignificant tail.

But what, it will be asked, has Prussia been doing? It was said to have joined the common standard, and her troops were certainly in motion. Great stress was laid, indeed, upon the accession of this power to the confederacy; but nothing could be more absurd than the conduct of Russia and Austria, if they really expected the co-operation of Prussia. Common sense might have taught them to delay a battle with the French, till they themselves were stronger, and the Prussian forces could be brought into the enemies rear.

The conduct of Prussia is not as yet sufficiently explained. The probability

is, that the sovereign was inclined to the party of the allied monarchs: the wiser part of his council to the French interest, or, in other words, to the interest of their country, which must have been swallowed up, if Austria and Russia had been conquerors. The conflict between these two opinions will account for the delay in arming the troops, and for the little progress they made when they began to march. The battle of Austerlitz gave a decisive superiority to the French party in the cabinet: but whether Prussia will suffer for its first indecision and subsequent motions, must depend upon the will of the French emperor. She cannot now expect to obtain those advantages, which would have fallen to her share by imitating in the beginning the conduct of Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria.

In consequence of the conduct of Prussia, the troops of Britain, Sweden, and Russia, in the North of Germany, have nothing left to them, but to get away as fast as possible. The possession of Hanover was a trifling object, and it is only momentary. We have to lament our expedition in all its parts.—The original planning of it was weak; its execution has been calamitous. The Russian troops will be sent back as soon as possible, or probably they are at this moment out of the limits of the German empire. The king of Sweden has just had the opportunity of shewing a puney resentment. He has marched about his troops from one place to another, to just as little purpose as the British troops. He has seen nothing, nor was he likely to see any thing of the war. What will be his punishment, remains as yet undecided: but he will scarcely return to his capital without paying severely for his interference in this contest.

It is melancholy to reflect on the little benefit rendered by Great Britain to the cause which it intended to support. Troops were sent to Hanover; for what purpose, it is not easy to conjecture. Another body was sent to Naples, and, uniting with the Russians, has given the emperor of France a pretext for new-modelling that kingdom, and at the same time, that they were completely out of the way of doing any harm to the common enemy.

The receiving of these foreign troops into the country, contrary to a positive treaty, is ascribed to the intrigues of the queen of Naples; and she is denounced in a manner, which leads us to conclude, that if she has not escaped from her capital, she is now a prisoner to the French. That she will no longer sit upon a throne is the least to be expected from French resentment; and we cannot deny, that some cause has been given for indignation. The French troops are marching towards Naples; whether that country shall form or not part of the kingdom of Italy, remains in the breast of the French emperor.

In short, every thing now on the continent depends on the fiat of the French emperor. He is lord paramount of Europe. He has entirely overthrown the confederacy against him; he has completely shewn what skill, and courage, and activity, and decision, can perform against inexperience, rashness, imbecility, inactivity, and indecision. The language that he uses on the councils of his enemies is strong: but, we lament to say, that he is but too well justified in the use of his terms. Never was misconduct more apparent than in the whole of the misconcerted plans of this wretched confederacy; and one would think that the cabinets of Europe had leagued together to give universal dominion to Buonaparte.

From the calamities of Europe, we turn our eyes willingly to the new world, where we see a free man at the head of the United States, addressing, in the language of freedom, the representatives of his country; and, desirous that the information brought from every section might give such a direction to public affairs as the will and wisdom of the whole will approve and support. He complains of the insults offered by naval powers to the navigation on their coasts, which will be followed, we doubt not, by reprisals on those who think that superior power is a sufficient ground for attacking the rights of others. A navy, from the hint given in the speech, will probably be formed, and the Spaniards will be brought to reason by more vigorous measures.

Whilst European powers are accumulating, America is diminishing its debts; and the speech of the president gives a statement of the income and expenditure of government, highly creditable to those who are entrusted with authority. This was the first time that

Mr. Jefferson addressed his fellow-citizens since his re-election, and he takes that occasion to renew his assurances of administering the executive department with fidelity, of co-operating, in every measure, that may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of his fellow-citizens, and of consolidating the republican forms and principles of the governments. The mode of communication adopted in this speech deserves the attention of statesmen on this side of the Atlantic; but it is not likely that the old will condescend to receive instruction from the new world on subjects of legislation.

At home, the attention of the public has been, in a great measure, absorbed in the funeral rites paid to the remains of the hero of Trafalgar. The whole was performed in a manner worthy of the nation. The body lay in state at Greenwich, was thence conveyed to the Admiralty by water, accompanied by the city barges, and a grand procession attended it from thence to St. Paul's, where it was deposited under the great dome; and every Englishman who pays a visit to that church, will not fail to drop a tear on the grave of Nelson.

The concourse of people was immense, the order becoming the occasion. The volunteers lined the streets, and formed a very satisfactory sight; and the passage of the funeral car reminded every one of the gallant hero's last words, and we doubt not, that if occasion should require it, the volunteers will perform the duty which they owe to their country. The Prince of Wales, and a great number of the peerage, with an assemblage of all ranks in the kingdom, were in the procession, of which, however, the most affecting part was the passage of the heroes of the Victory, whose determined countenances declared what they were in action, and what they felt upon this occasion. Never were courage and sorrow more strongly expressed, and no one could fail of being impressed by so interesting a company.

It is with sorrow we relate it, that a day so passed should have been sullied by any thing mean and degrading; but the *boutiquiere* principle was alive the moment our admiral's bones were laid in his grave,; and it became a question, soon decided, in what manner to profit best by such a job. A job! detested word! but what will not Englishmen turn into a job! The shewing of the grave was the means of plundering the public of great sums of money. Do these wretched jobbing Englishmen imagine, that a poor man, who cannot afford to pay the tribute of their extortion, cannot feel as strong a desire as the rich to be gratified with the last view of his hero's coffin? We trust that the matter will not rest here; that parliament will enquire into the state of St. Paul's cathedral; and that the result will be, that a great national building, built at the expence of the nation, and properly now adapted to receive the monuments of our heroes, will be laid open, without fee or reward, to the inspection of the public.

The patriotic fund must afford subject of a similar enquiry. The sums contributed to it are immense, and high authorities are justly alarmed at this mode of raising contributions at the church doors. Indeed, the language that has been used respecting this fund, the mode of its addresses to the public, the obscurity of the persons who are to expend the subscriptions, the difficulties attending a true knowledge of its expenditure — all these circumstances together, render it a circumstance absolutely necessary that parliament should interfere upon this occasion, or we shall by degrees become subject to the worst species of influence, and the worst bouquiere principles.

The principle of honour cannot be too much encouraged. A strange circumstance has occurred, which calls aloud for enquiry. A Mr. Thelusson, the son of a Mons. Thelusson, who emigrated from Geneva, and left his son in the firm of a great house of trade, which he had established, has been found by Mr Pitt to deserve a peerage, and every thing was settled for creating him, under the act of union, a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron of Rendlesham. A demur has, however, taken place on the other side of the Irish channel, and the citizen is as yet untitled.

We cannot object to any person being raised to honours, whether from the boutique, or the bar, the landed, or the commercial interest, for the great merit of this country is, that in it honours are open to every man; but then

we expect to know what service a person has rendered his country? what talents he has displayed? before we can acquiesce in his being put over the heads of others. Mons. Thellusson's fortune may, for aught we know, have been very justly acquired. The son may have increased it by industry and attention to business; but wealth in itself is a sufficient reward for such kind of assiduity. We trust, that we shall be informed, what are the services rendered to his country? and what are the peculiar talents Mr. Thellusson possesses, before he changes his name? The preamble to the patent of the Barony of Rendlesham will merit peculiar publicity.

The approaching sessions of parliament occasioned the usual movements among those persons who are connected with its deliberations, and these were increased by the situation of the minister. Lord Melville and Mr. Pitt were at Bath, the latter afflicted much by a disorder, for which some alleviation was expected from the Bath waters. The state of continental affairs, and the approaching trial of Lord Melville, were circumstances not likely to assist the recovery of Mr. Pitt; and he returned to town so ill, that at one time his resignation was proclaimed, and it was soon found that he was incapable of attending his duty in the house of commons.

The pains arising from the infirmities of nature, excite our compassion, even when our greatest enemy is the object of them; but it was ludicrous to read the expressions of regret on this occasion in some newspapers, as if England could not produce another man qualified to hold, in this critical situation of our country, the office of prime minister. Degraded, indeed, must be the country, if this is true, and deserving only of the fate of Austria.

To us, who have seen in Mr. Pitt little more than the ordinary talents of a barrister, and none of those qualities which so eminently distinguished his father, we can enter into none of the sympathies, but those which the state of his body demands. The state of the country imperiously calls for greater energies, than in his best days could have been expected from Mr. Pitt; and the country looks (it may be for the last time) for such decisive measures, as may enable us to meet the pride of an almost, we might say, an all-conquering enemy. We require a minister, whose parlour shall be filled with statesmen and warriors, not with stock-jobbers, jews, and loan-contractors.

One circumstance will strike the house with astonishment. This is the resolutions of the county of Berks, which, much to its honour, has entered into some spirited resolutions on the contempt thrown on its petition respecting the high crimes and misdemeanours of Lord Melville. They assert the right of the subject to petition the king, and they will, no doubt, insist upon knowing who has stood between them and their sovereign.

This business, the state of the continent, and the crimes of Lord Melville, will afford ample employment to the house; but we must repeat it, that a fair, clear, and impartial account of the revenues, and their expenditure, during Mr. Pitt's whole administration, and the placing of those subjects on a better footing for the future, must be gone into. If this country is to be saved, we must have no more boutiquiere principles, jobbing actions, and look well to the state of our army, if we mean to make head against Buonaparte.

When the houses met, neither the king nor Mr. Pitt attended. The sessions were opened by commission; the speech opened with what all must approve, a commemoration of the battle of Trafalgar, and a recommendation to perpetuate the name of Nelson by suitable rewards. It lamented the state of the continent, and, as usual, expected supplies.

An opposition would have taken place to the address, but, in consideration of Mr. Pitt's * illness, it was resolved not to enter into the topics which would have led to criminate him; and we take off our pen, when the House of Commons is beginning a career of the utmost importance to the country. May its deliberations be attended with success, and the fate of Austria be so impressed on the minds of every individual, that, giving up personal motives, each man may discharge the duties committed to his trust with diligence and fidelity.

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* He died on Thursday the 23d instant.

Extracts from the Official Accounts of the present War

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington City, Dec. 3, 1805.

THIS day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message, to both Houses of Congress:——

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

"AT a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion, and arming against each other; when those with whom we have principal intercourse are entirely engaged in the general contest; and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceable country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the Representatives of the Nation in both Houses of Congress has become more than usually desirable. Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs, which the will and the wisdom of the whole approve and support.

"In taking a view of the state of our country, we, in the first place, notice the late affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which in latter times has occasionally visited our shores. Providence, in his goodness, gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it. In the course of the several visitations by this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide waters only, incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places; that its access is with the autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions, within narrow limits of time and space, give security even to our maritime cities, during three-fourths of the year, and to the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet, to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whose limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the customs to certify, with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever, which prevails at the place from which she sails: under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has, however, been sustained from a propensity to identify with this endemic, and to call by the same name fevers of very different kinds, which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never been placed among those deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this disease, as facts develope the source from which individuals receive it, the State Authorities charged with the care of the public health, and Congress with that of the general commerce, will be able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The burthen of quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Although the health law of the States should be found to need no present revisal by Congress, yet commerce claims that their attention should ever be awake to them.

"Since our last meeting, the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. Our coasts have been infested, and our harbours watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts, beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured, in the very entrance of our harbours, as well as on the high seas, not only vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off, under pretence of legal adjudication; but, not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats on the open sea, or on desart shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any controul of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force, to cruise within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf stream, and to bring them in for trial as pirates.

"The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbours, under colour of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce.—New principles, too, have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice, nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to these, a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of its aiding that

enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such an inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interest of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed, the confidence we ought to have on the justice of others, still countenances the hope, that a sounder view of those rights will of itself induce from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.

"With Spain our negociations, for the settlement of differences, have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formerly acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims, in no wise connected with them—yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobille, our commerce, passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties, and vexatious searches.—Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to.

"While the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controuled; but in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi; our citizens have been seized, and their property plundered, in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have, therefore, found it necessary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier, to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future. Other details necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication.

"In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness, and the wisdom of the legislature, will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time, and a more correct estimate of interest, as well as of character, will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm.

"Some of these injuries may, perhaps, admit a peaceable remedy; where that is competent, it is always the most desirable; but some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot, therefore, but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our sea-port towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon, for the service of such land batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these, it is desirable we should have a competent number of gunboats; and the number to be competent must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be in readiness for service at the opening of the next season.

"Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time, you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organize or class the militia, as would enable us, on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, which the last census shews we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces, after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active services, cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens, of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them, in more advanced age, a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot, then, but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system, as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation.

"Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of 74 guns; these materials are on hand, subject to the farther will of the legislature.

"An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.

"Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrongs, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens who

were stranded on the coast of Tripoli, and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every citizen becomes interesting to all. In the treaty, therefore, which has concluded our warfare with that State, an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-bashaw of that country, gallantly conducted by our late Consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed, doubtless, to the impression which produced peace; and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities, of which the officers and men of our squadron, destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting, with high satisfaction, on the distinguished bravery displayed, whenever occasions permitted, in the late Mediterranean service, I think it would be an useful encouragement, as well as a just reward, to make an opening for some present promotion, by enlarging our peace establishment of captains and lieutenants.

"With Tunis, some misunderstandings have arisen, not yet sufficiently explained; but friendly discussions with their ambassadors, recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable, cannot fail of dissipating these; so that we may consider our peace on that coast, generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time.—Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

"The law, providing for a naval peace establishment, fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two-thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two-thirds only of the proper complement of men, must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered, that may sometimes for her safety, as well as to insure her object, require her fullest complement. In adverting to this subject, Congress will, perhaps, consider, whether the best limitation on the executive discretion in this case would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions oftener arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels; and it would lessen risk, as well as expence, to be authorised to employ them in preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen, would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

"Our Indian neighbours are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labour than the forest, and find it their interest, from time to time, to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands, for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms.

"Since your last session, the northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the the Connecticut reserve, and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary and its rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickasaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent the two districts of Tennessee; and the Creeks, the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee, up to the Ulcofauhatehe. The three former purchases are important, inasmuch as they consolidate parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure; and the second particularly so, as, with the small point on the river, which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeshaws, it completes our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered for ever safe to our citizens, settled and settling, on its extensive waters; the purchase from the Creeks too has been for some time particularly interesting to the State of Georgia.

"The several treaties, which have been mentioned, will be submitted to both Houses of Congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

"'Deputies, now on their way to the seat of government, from various nations of Indians inhabiting the Missouri, and other parts beyond the Mississippi, come charged with assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us; of their dispositions to cultivate our peace and friendship; and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us.

"A state of our progress, in exploring the principal rivers of that country, and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated so soon as we shall receive some further relations, which we have reason shortly to expect.

"The receipts at the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th September last, have exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, with not quite five millions in the treasury at the beginning of the

year, have enabled us, after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the British treaty and convention; upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of interest. These payments, with those which had been made in three years and a half preceding, have extinguished of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

"Congress, by their act of November 10, 1803, authorised us to borrow 1,750,000 dollars, towards meeting the claims of our citizens, assumed by the convention with France. We have not, however, made use of this authority, because the sum of four millions and an half, which remained in the treasury on the same 30th day of September last, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the ensuing year, besides paying the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, assumed by the French Convention, and still leave us a surplus of nearly a million of dollars at our free disposal. Should you concur in the provisions of arms and armed vessels, recommended by the circumstances of the times, this surplus will furnish the means of doing so.

"On this first occasion of addressing Congress, since, by the choice of my constituents, I have entered on a second term of administration, I embrace this opportunity to give this public assurance, that I will exert my best endeavours to administer faithfully the executive department—I will zealously co-operate with you in any measure which may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of our fellow-citizens, and to consolidate the republican forms and principles of our government.

"In the course of your sessions you shall receive all the aid which I can give for the dispatch of the public business, and all the information necessary for your deliberations, of which the interests of our own country, and the confidence reposed in us by others, will admit a communication.

Dec. 3, 1805. THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Grand Army.
Austerlitz, Dec. 3.

On the 27th ult. the Emperor, upon receiving the communication of the full powers of M. M. Stadion and de Guilay, offered previously an armistice, in order to spare the effusion of blood, if any real intentions were entertained of coming to an arrangement and of definitive accomodation. But it was easy for the Emperor to perceive that they had other projects; and as the hope of success could only be derived from the side of the Russian army, he easily conjectured that the 2d and 3d armies were arrived, or were on the point of arriving at Olmutz, and that the negotiations were only a ruse de guerre to lull his vigilance to sleep. On the 28th, at nine in the morning, a cloud of Cossacks, supported by Russian cavalry, made Prince Murat's advanced posts fall back, surrounded Wileham, and took 50 of the 6th regiment of Dragoons. In the course of the day, the Emperor of Russia repaired to Wischau, and the whole Russian army took up a position behind that city. The Emperor sent his Aid-de-Camp, General Savary, to compliment the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he knew of the arrival of that Prince in the army. General Savary returned at the moment the Emperor was reconnoitring the fires of the enemy's out posts at Wischau. He spoke in warm terms of commendation of the handsome reception, the favours, and the personal sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, and even of the Grand Duke Constantine, who shewed him every attention; but it was easy to understand, from the conversation he had for three days with some thirty coxcombs, who, under different titles, are about the Emperor of Russia, that presumption, inconsiderateness, and imprudence, reigned in the decisions of the Military Cabinet as much as they had reigned in those of the Political Cabinet. An army so conducted could not but commit faults. The Emperor's plan was, from that moment, to wait for them, and to watch the moment for profiting by them. He immediately ordered his army to retreat in the night as if he had been defeated, took a good position three leagues in the rear, and laboured with much ostentation at fortifying it, and raising batteries. He proposed an interview to the Emperor of Russia, who sent him his Aid-de-Camp, Prince Dolgorucki; that Officer might remark, that every thing breathed reserve and fear in the appearance of the French army. The placing the strong guards, fortifications made with such haste, every thing shewed to the Russian Officer an army half beaten. Contrary to the Emperor's custom, who never receives with so much circumspection the flags of truce at his head-quarters, he went himself to the advanced posts. The Russian discussed every thing with an impertinence difficult to be conceived; he was in the most perfect ignorance of the interests of Europe, and of the situation of the Continent. In a word, he was a young trumpeter for England. He spoke to the Emperor as he speaks to the Russian Officers, whom he has long disgusted by his haughtiness and improper conduct. The Emperor repressed his indignation, and the young man, who has a real influence over the Emperor Alexander, returned with a conviction that the

French army was on the eve of ruin. One may be convinced, above all, of what the Emperor must have suffered, when it is known that towards the close of the conversation he proposed to him to cede Belgium, and to place the Iron Crown upon the head of the most implacable enemies of France. All these different steps are attended with their due effect. The young heads that direct the Russian affairs gave themselves up without measure to their natural presumption. It was no longer whether the French army shall be beaten, but whether it shall be turned and taken—it had only done so much through the cowardice of the Austrians. We are assured that several old Austrian Generals, who had made campaigns against the Emperor, warned the Council that it was not with that confidence that one ought to march against old soldiers and officers of the first merit. They said, they had seen the Emperor, reduced to a handful of men, repossess himself of victory under the most difficult circumstances, by rapid and unforeseen operations, and destroy the most numerous armies; that here no advantage had been obtained; that, on the contrary, all the affairs with the rear-guard of the first Russian army had been in favour of the French army; but to that the presumptuous young men opposed the bravery of the 80,000 Russians, the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of their Emperor, the picked corps of the Imperial Guard of Russia, and what probably they dared not say, their talents, of which they were astonished the Austrians would not acknowledge the power.

On the 1st of December the Emperor from the heights saw, with indescribable joy, the Russian army beginning, within twice the distance of cannon shot from his advanced post, a flank movement to turn his right. He perceived then to what a pitch of presumption and ignorance of the art of war had misled the Councils of that brave army. He said, several times, "Before to-morrow night that army shall be in my power." Yet the enemy's idea was far different; they appeared before our posts within pistol shot; they defiled by a flank march upon a line four leagues long. In passing the length of the French army, which seemed not to dare to quit its position, they had but one fear, that the French army should escape. Every thing was done to confirm the enemy in this idea. Prince Murat sent out a small corps on the plain; but all at once it seemed astonished at the immense force of the enemy, and returned in haste. Hence every thing tended to confirm the Russian General in the miscalculated operation which he had determined upon. The Emperor put the annexed Proclamation in the Order of the Day. At night he wished to visit on foot and in *cognito* all the posts; but he had not gone many steps when he was recognised. It would be impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the soldiers upon seeing him. Lighted straw was placed in an instant upon the tops of thousands of poles, and 80,000 men appeared before the Emperor, saluting him with acclamations; some to celebrate the anniversary of his coronation, others saying that the army would to-morrow offer its *bouquet* to the Emperor. One of the oldest grenadiers went up to him, and said, "Sire, you need not expose yourself—I promise you, in the name of the grenadiers of the army, that you shall only have to fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the colours and artillery of the Russian army, to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation." The Emperor said, upon his return to his guard house, which consisted of a miserable straw cabin, without a roof, which the grenadiers had made for him, "This is the finest evening of my life; but I regret to think that I shall lose a good number of these brave fellows. I feel by the pain it gives me, that they are indeed my children, and I often reproach myself for this sentiment, for I fear it will terminate in rendering me unfit to carry on war." If the enemy had seen the sight, it would have terrified them—but the unthinking enemy continued their movements, and hastened with quick steps to their ruin. The Emperor made his dispositions for battle immediately.

He sent off Marshal D'voust in great haste to the Convent of Raygern; he was, with one of his divisions, and a division of dragoons, to keep in check the enemy's left wing, in order that, upon a given signal, it might be quite surrounded. He gave to Marshal Lannes the command of the left wing, to Marshal Soult the command of the right; and to Marshal Bernadotte the command of the centre. Prince Murat received the command of the cavalry, with which he was posted on one point. The left of Marshal Lannes approached Santon, a superb position, which had been fortified and mounted with eighteen pieces of cannon. From the preceding evening he had entrusted the keeping of that firm position to the 17th light infantry, and certainly it could not be guarded by better troops. Gen. Suchet's division formed the left of Marshal Lannes; the division of General Caserelli formed his right, and was supported at the same time by Prince Murat's cavalry. The latter had before it the hussars and chasseurs under General Thellemon, and the dragoon divisions of Waltner and Beaumont, and in reserve the cuirassier division of Generals Nansouty and Hautpoult, with 24 pieces of light artillery. Marshal Bernadotte, that is to say the centre, had on the left the division of General

Rivaud, which also communicated with Prince Murat's right wing, and on the right the division of General Drouet. Marshal Soult, who commanded the right wing of the army, had on his left the division of General Vandamme; in his centre the division of General Legrand. Marshal D'Avoust mas detached to the right of General Legrand, to observe the road between the lakes and the villages of Sokolnitz and Celnitz. He had with him General Friant's division, and the dragoons of General Bouchier's division. The division of General Gudin was directed to march at day-break from Nicolsburg, to stop the corps of the enemy, which might have outflanked the right wing. The emperor, with his faithful companion in war, Marshal Berthier, his first aid-de-camp, Colonel Junot, and all his Etat Major, were in reserve, with the ten battalions of his guard, and the ten battalions of General Oudinot's grenadiers, part of whom were commanded by General Duroc. This reserve, ranged in two lines, in columns by battalion, deployed at a distance, having in the intervals forty pieces, served by the cannoniers of the guard. It was with this reserve that the Emperor intended to push forward wherever it would have been necessary; we may say this reserve was worth an army. At one in the morning, the Emperor got on horseback, to visit the posts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy, and get an account of what the guards had learned of the movements of the Russians—he heard that they had passed the night in drunkenness and noise, and that a corps of Russian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division under General Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it. Day dawned at length on the second; the sun rose bright, and the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, upon which one of the greatest feats in arms of the age was to be performed, was one of the finest days in autumn.—This battle, which the soldiers persist in calling the day of the Three Emperors which others call the day of the Anniversary, and which the Emperor named the battle of Austerlitz, will be ever memorable in the annals of the Great Nation. The Emperor, surrounded by all the Marshals, waited only for the horizon to clear up to issue his last orders. When the sun shot forth his first rays, the orders were issued, and each Marshal joined his corps at full gallop. The Emperor said, in passing along the front of several regiments—"Soldiers, we must finish the campaign by a thunder-bolt, which shall confound the pride of our enemies!" and instantly hats were placed at the point of bayonets, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were the signal for battle. A moment afterwards, the cannonade began at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already outflanked; but the unexpected meeting with Marshal Davoust stopped the enemy short, and the battle began. Marshal Soult put himself in motion at the same moment, proceeded to the heights of the village of Pratzen with Generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire's division, and cut off the enemy's right, whose movements became uncertain. Surprised by a flank march, whilst it was flying, believing itself to be attacking, and seeing itself attacked, it considered itself as half defeated. Prince Murat was in motion with his cavalry. The left wing, under the command of General Lasnes, marched forword also, *en echelons*, by regiments, in the same manner as if they had been exercising by divisions. A tremendous cannonade took place along the whole line; 203 pieces of cannon, and nearly 200,000 men, made a dreadful noise. It was a real giant combat. Not an hour had elapsed, and the enemy's whole left was cut off; their right had already reached Austerlitz, the head-quarters of the two Emperors, who marched immediately to the Emperor of Russia's guard, to endeavour to restore the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the Imperial Russian Guard on horseback, and routed; but the Emperor was at hand; he perceived this movement; ordered Marshal Bessieres to go to the succour of his right with his Invincibles, and the two guards were soon engaged. Success could not be doubtful; in a moment the Russian guard was routed; Colonel, artillery, standards, every thing was taken. The regiment of the Grand Duke Constantine was annihilated. He owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse. From the heights of Austerlitz, the two Emperors beheld the defeat of all the Russian guard. At the same moment, the centre of the army, commanded by Marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments made a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by Marshal Lasnes, made several. All the charges were victorious. General Caffarelli's division distinguished itself. The Curirassier division took the enemy's batteries. At one P. M. the victory was decided; it had not been doubtful for a moment: not a man of the reserve was wanted, and had not assisted any where; a cannonade was kept up only on our right. The enemy's corps which had been surrounded and driven from all the heights, were on a flat, and near a lake. The Emperor hastened thither, with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position, and we saw the horrid spectacle, such as was seen at Aboukir, of 20,000 men throwing themselves into the water, and drowning themselves in

the lakes. Two columns of Russians, 4000 each, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners.--All the enemy's park of artillery is taken. The result of this day is 40 Russian standards, amongst which are the standards of the imperial guard; a considerable number of prisoners, the Etat Major does not yet know how many. We have already an account of 20,000, 12 or 15 Generals; at least 15,000 Russians killed on the field of battle. Though we have not yet the report, we may, at the first *coup d'œil*, estimate our loss at 800 killed, and 15 or 1600 wounded. This will not surprise military men, who know that it is only in a rout that men are lost; and no other corps but the battalion of the 4th was penetrated. Amongst the wounded are, General St. Hilaire, who, wounded at the beginning of the battle—remained the whole day on the field of battle—he covered himself with glory; Generals of division, Kellerman and Walther; Generals of Brigade, Valhabert, Thiebault, Sebastiani, Compar, and Rapp, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp. It was the latter who, in charging at the head of the grenadiers of the guard, took Prince Repnin, Captain of the Chevaliers of the Imperial Guard of Russia. With respect to the men who distinguished themselves, it was the whole army that covered itself with glory—it constantly charged to the cry of *Vive l' Empereur!* and the idea of celebrating so gloriously the anniversary of the coronation, animated the soldiers. The French army, though fine and numerous, was less numerous than the enemy's army, which was 105,000 strong; 80,000 Russians, and 25,000 Austrians; the half of this army is destroyed; the rest has been completely routed, and the greater part threw away their arms.

This day will cost tears of blood at St. Petersburgh. May it cause the gold of England to be rejected with indignation! and may that young Prince, whom so many virtues called to be the father of his subjects, tear himself from the influence of those thirty coxcombs whom England pays, and whose impertinence injures his intentions, makes him lose the love of his soldiers, and hurries him into the most ill-judged operations. Nature, in endowing him with so many great qualities, had meant him to be the Consoler of Europe. Perfidious Councils, by rendering him the auxiliary of England, will place him in history in the rank of men who, perpetuating the War upon the Continent, will have consolidated the British tyranny upon the seas, and produced the misery of our generation. If France cannot arrive at Peace but upon the conditions proposed by the Aide-de-Camp, Dolgorucki, to the Emperor, and which M. Novositzeff was ordered to make, Russia should not obtain them were her army encamped upon the heights of Montmartre.

In a more detailed relation of this battle, the Etat Major will make known what each corps, Officers and Generals have done to render the French name illustrious, and to afford proof of their love for the Emperor.

On the 3d, at day-break, Prince John of Lichtenstein, commanding the Austrian army, came to the Emperor's head-quarters in a barn—he had a long audience—yet we pursue our successors—the enemy have retired by the road of Austerlitz to Godding. The French army is already on their rear, and follows them sword in hand.

Never was there a more horrible field of battle—From the middle of the immense lakes we hear still the cries of thousands of men who could not be assisted. Three days must elapse ere all the wounded enemy are carried to Brunn. The heart bleeds—May so much bloodshed, may so many miseries fall at length upon the perfidious Islanders who are the cause of it!—May the cowardly Oligarchs of London bear their burthen of so many evils!

Order of the Day.

"On the field, Dec. 1.

"Soldiers,

"The Russian army is before you to avenge the Austrian army at Ulm. They are the same battalions you beat at Hollobrun, and which you have constantly pursued, The positions we occupy are formidable; and whilst they march to my right, they shall present me the flank Soldiers! I shall direct myself all your battalions; I shall keep at a distance from the firing, if with your accustomed bravery you carry confusion and disorder into the enemy's ranks; but if victory be for a moment doubtful, you shall see your Emperor expose himself to the first blows—for victory cannot hesitate, on this day, in which the honour of the French infantry, which is of so much importance to the whole nation, is concerned.

"Let not the ranks be thinned under pretence of carrying off the wounded, and let each be well persuaded that we must conquer the hirelings of England, who are animated with so deep a hatred to our nation. This victory will finish our campaign, and we shall resume our winter quarters, where we shall be joined by the new armies forming in France, then the Peace which I will make will be worthy of my people, of you, and me.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Thirty first Bulletin, Austerlitz, Dec. 5.

The Emperor left Austerlitz yesterday, and is gone to the advanced posts near Suruchetz, where he had fixed his night-guard. The Emperor of Germany arrived soon after, and these two Monarchs had an interview, which lasted two hours. The Emperor of Germany did not conceal on his

own part, nor that of the Emperor of Russia, all the contempt which the conduct of England had inspired. "They," said he, "are the merchants who excite the fire of discord upon the Continent, to secure to themselves the commerce of the world."

These two Princes have agreed upon an armistice; and the principal conditions of peace will be negociated and concluded within the course of a few days.

The Emperor of Germany also made known to the Emperor, that the Emperor of Russia wished to make a separate peace; and that he would entirely abandon the affairs of England, and no longer maintain any interest in them.

The Emperor of Germany several times repeated in the conversation, that there was no doubt that the quarrel with England was just on the part of France.

He also demanded a truce for the remains of the Russian army. The Emperor Napoleon gave him to understand, that the Russian army, being surrounded, not a man of them could escape: "but (added he) as I wish to oblige the Emperor Alexander, I will suffer the Russians to pass—I will order my own columns to halt; but your Majesty must promise me that the Russian army shall return to Russia, and evacuate Germany, Austrian and Prussian Poland." —"That (answered the Emperor of Germany) I can assure you is the intention of the Emperor Alexander; besides, in the course of the night, your own officers may convince you of the fact."

We are assured, that the Emperor said to the Emperor of Germany, when he was introduced to the station of his night-guard, "I receive you in the only palace I have lived in these two months." The Emperor of Germany replied, with a smile, "You have turned it to such good account, that you have reason to be pleased with it." This, at least, is what is thought to have been heard. The numerous attendants of the two Monarchs were not so far distant, but that they could hear much of their conversation.

The Emperor attended the Emperor of Germany to his carriage, and caused the two princes of Lichtenstein, and general prince Schwartzenberg, to be introduced to him. He returned afterwards to sleep at Austerlitz.

All the particulars are collecting, to give a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A great number of engineers are taking plans of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians was immense: generals Kutusow and Buxhovden were wounded: ten or twelve generals were killed. Several Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia, and a great number of officers of distinction, were killed. It was not a hundred and twenty, but a hundred and fifty pieces of cannon that were taken. The columns of the enemy, which threw themselves into the lakes, were favoured by the ice; but some cannon shot broke it, and two entire columns were drowned. On the evening of the battle, and during several hours in the night, the Emperor went through the field of battle, and had the wounded removed; a horrible sight, if ever there was one; the Emperor, who was mounted on very fast horses, passed along with the rapidity of lightning, and nothing was more affecting than to see those brave men recognize him on the field. Some of them forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed, "is the victory quite certain?" Another said, "I have been in torture these eight hours, and since the commencement of the battle I have been deserted, but I have done my duty." Others said, "You ought to be well satisfied with your soldiers to-day."

To every wounded soldier the Emperor left a person to take him to the waggons provided for the wounded. It is horrible to mention, that forty-eight hours after the battle, there were a great number of wounded Russians that could not be dressed. All the French were dressed before nigh. Instead of forty stand of colours, at this hour, forty-five have been brought in, and the remains of many more have been discovered.

Nothing can equal the gaiety of the troops at their posts. Whenever they perceive an officer belonging to the Emperor, they exclaim. "Is the Emperor satisfied with us?" In passing by the 28th of the line, which has a number of the Conscripts of Calvados, and the lower Seine, in it, the Emperor said, "I hope that the Normans will distinguish themselves to-day!" They answered his expectations: the Normans did distinguish themselves. The Emperor, who knows of what kind of men each regiment consists, said something applicable to each, and this expression came and spoke to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed, and became their rallying word in the midst of the fight. He said to the 57th, "remember that, some years ago, I gave you the title of The Terrible." We should mention the names of all the regiments; there was not one of them which did not perform prodigies of bravery and intrepidity; we might almost say that death became afraid, and fled before our ranks to fall upon those of the enemy. Not a corps made a retrogade movement. The Emperor said, "I have fought thirty battles like this, but I never saw one where the victory was so decided, and the fate of battle so little balanced." The Foot-guards of the Emperor could not engage; they cried through spite, as they absolutely insisted upon doing something. "Be satisfied (said the Emperor) that you have nothing to do; you are to engage as

the reserve: it will be so much the better if there be no occasion for you to-day."

Three colonels of the imperial Russian guard are taken, with the general who commanded it. The hussars of this guard made a charge upon the division of Caffarelli. They lost, in this one charge, 300 men, who remained upon the field of battle. The French cavalry proved their superiority, and behaved nobly. At the end of the battle, the Emperor sent colonel DA'llemagne, with two squadrons of his guard, as partisans to scour the neighbourhood of the field of battle at discretion, and bring back the run-aways. He took many stands of colours, 15 pieces of cannon, and 1500 prisoners. The guards regret exceedingly colonel Morland, of the horse-chasseurs, who was killed by a grape shot, as he was charging the artillery of the imperial Russian guard. This artillery was taken, but the brave colonel was killed. No general was killed on our side. The brave colonel Maaz, of the 14th of the line, was killed. Many commanders of battalions were wounded. The light troops rivalled the grenadiers. The 55th, 43d, 14th, 36th, 40th, 17th—but we dare not particularize any corps; it would be an injustice to the rest. They all did every thing which was possible. There was not an officer, a general, or a soldier, who was not determined to conquer or die.

We must not conceal an incident which does honour to the enemy. The commander of the artillery of the imperial Russian guard lost his cannon. He met the Emperor, 'Sire,' said he, 'order me to be shot, I have lost my cannon.' 'Young man,' replied the Emperor, 'I esteem your tears, but one may be beaten by my army, and still retain some pretensions to glory!'

Our advanced posts are arrived at Olmutz: the Empress, and all her court, fled from it in haste.

Colonel Corbenau, equerry to the Emperor, commanding the fifth regiment of chasseurs, had four horses killed under him. He was wounded on the fifth horse, after having taken a stand of colours. Prince Murat speaks in high terms of the brilliant manœuvres of general Kellerman, of the fine charges made by generals Nansouty and Hautpoult; and, in fact, of all the generals, whom he abstains from naming, because he should name them all.

The soldiers of the train have merited the esteem of the whole army. The artillery did prodigious mischief to the enemy. When a report of it was made to the Emperor, he said, 'This success gives me pleasure, for I do not forget that it was in this corps I began my military career!'

General Savary, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, after the interview between Napoleon and the Emperor of Germany, accompanied the latter, to know whether the Emperor Alexander would agree to the above-mentioned capitulation, when he found the remains of the Russian army without artillery or baggage, and in the greatest confusion. It was midnight, and the Austrian general Meerfeld, had been driven from Godding, by Marshal Davoust. The Russian army was inclosed, so that a single man could not escape. Prince Czartorinski introduced general Savary to the Emperor—'Tell your master,' said this prince, 'that I shall retire; that yesterday he performed miracles, and that my astonishment respecting him has increased; that he is some chosen instrument of heaven; and that it will require a century to make my army equal to his.' 'But can I withdraw with safety?' 'Yes, sire,' said general Savary, 'If your Majesty is resolved to accede to the capitulation agreed upon between the Emperors of France and Germany.' 'And what are its contents?' 'That your Majesty's army shall withdraw by the routes prescribed by the Emperor; and that you shall evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. Upon these conditions I have his Majesty's authority to repair to my nearest advanced posts, which have already surrounded you and to give them orders to cover your retreat.' The Emperor, willing to evince his respect for the First Consul, then said, 'But what pledge must I give yo!' 'Sire, your word,' 'I give it you.' Hereupon the adjutant withdrew, full gallop, to Marshal Davoust, to whom he communicated orders to halt; and put a stop to all the movements of the army and to remain quiet.

May this act of generosity of the Emperor of the French, be not so soon forgotten in Russia, as that noble proceeding of the Emperor, who sent back six thousand men to the Emperor Paul, with so much respect and marks of esteem for him. General Savary conversed an hour with the Emperor of Russia, whom he found to be a man of sense and firmness, notwithstanding the misfortunes which he had met. This Monarch asked him the particulars of the action. 'You,' said he, 'were inferior in numbers to me, and yet you were more numerous at the points of attack.' 'Sire,' replied the general, 'it is the art of war, and the result of fifteen years of glory; it is the fortieth battle the Emperor has fought!' 'That is true, he is a great warrior. As to myself, this is the first time I have seen fire. I never presumed to compare myself with him.'—'Sire, when you have experience, you will perhaps excel him.'—'I shall return to my capital. I came to assist the Emperor of Germany; he has sent to inform me that he his satisfied: so am I.'

In his interview with the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor said, 'M. and Madame Colloredo, Messrs. Paget and Ra-

mowski, are one and the same with your minister Cobentzel. These are the true causes of the war, and if your Majesty shall continue to give yourself up to those intriguers, you will ruin your affairs, and alienate the hearts of your subjects; you, who have so many qualities, deserving to be loved and happy."

An Austrian major presented himself at the advanced post, bearing dispatches from M. de Cobentzel to M. de Stadion, at Vienna. The Emperor said, 'I will have nothing to do with that man, who has sold himself to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his master and his country, following the advice of his sister and Madame Colloredo.'

The Emperor has paid particular attention to Prince John of Lichtenstein: he said several times, 'How, when there are men of such high distinction, can one suffer his affairs to be conducted by fools and intrigues?' In fact, prince Lichtenstein is one of the persons the most distinguished, not only for his military talents, but for his character and information.

It is said that the Emperor observed, after his conference with the Emperor of Germany, 'This man makes me commit a fault, for I could follow up my victory, and take the whole Russian and Austrian army, but a few tears the less will be shed.

Thirty-Second Bulletin of the Grand Army. Austerlitz, Dec. 6.

General Friant, at the battle of Austerlitz, had four horses killed under him; Colonels Conroux and Demoustier distinguished themselves. The brave actions are so numerous, that as fast as they are reported to the Emperor, he observes, "I shall have occasion for all my power to make proper recompence to all those brave men."

The Russians, when they engage, have a custom of taking off their havre-sacks. As the whole Russian army was routed, our soldiers took a great many of these havre-sacks. They also took a great quantity of baggage, and found a great deal of money in it.

General Bertrand, who was detached, after the battle, with a squadron of the guards, picked up a number of prisoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages filled with property of various kinds. The number of cannon taken amounts to one hundred and seventy pieces.

The Emperor expressed some dissatisfaction that Plenipotentiaries were sent to him on the eve of the battle, and that the diplomatic character was thus disgraced. This is worthy of M. de Cobentzel, whom the whole nation regards as one of the principal authors of all these calamities.

Prince John of Lichtenstein came to the Emperor, at the Castle of Austerlitz. The Emperor admitted him to a conference, which lasted several hours. It is remarked that the Emperor converses very freely with this General Officer. This Prince has concluded with Marshal Berthier, an armistice, of the following tenor.

M. Talleyrand is going to Nicholsburgh, where the negotiations are to be opened.

THE ARMISTICE

Concluded between their Majesties the Emperors of the French and Austria.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negociations, in order to put an end to the War which has devasted both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an Armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a Definitive Peace, or the rupture of the Negociations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not recommence within fourteen days; and the cessation of the Armistice shall then be announced to the Plenipotentiaries of both powers, at the head-quarters of their respective armies.

Article I. The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the Circle of Iglau, the Circle of Znaim, the Circle of Brunn, a part of the Circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trezeboska, before Prostnitz, to the spot where that river discharges itself into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Presburg being included.

No French nor Austrian troops shall, on any occasion, be stationed within five or six leagues of Hallitch, upon the right bank of the Marck.

Further, the line of both armies shall include in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Goritz and Istria, and lastly in Bohemia, the Circle of Montabor, and the whole space to the Eastward, from Tabor to Lintz.

II. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian State, with Austrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes shall be prescribed to the Russian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent misunderstanding.

III. There shall be no levy in mass, or insurrection, in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia, nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the House of Austria.

The Negociators for both powers shall

meet at Nicholsburg, for the immediate commencement of negociations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of Peace and a good understanding between the two Emperors.

The duplicates of this instrument are hereby signed by us, Marshal Berthier, Minister of War, Major General of the Grand Army, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, Lieutenant General and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, &c.

Done at Austerlitz, Dec. 6, 1805.

(Signed) Marshal Berthier,
J. Prince of Lichtenstein,
Lieut. Gen.

ON Tuesday, Jan. 21st, the session of parliament was opened by the following commissioners; the archbishop of Canterbury, lord Ellenborough, the earl of Dartmouth, and Lord Hawkesbury. The commission was read by the clerk at the table; and the lord chancellor then read the following

SPEECH:—

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"In pursuance of the authority given to us his majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success, with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his majesty's arms at sea, since you were last assembled in parliament.

"The activity and perseverance of his majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the British flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the power with whom his majesty is at war; but the victory obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded, even in the annals of the British navy; the skill and enterprize of his majesty's officers and seamen, and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his majesty's dominions.

"His majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph, should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the heroic commander, under whom it was achieved; and he is persuaded, that you will feel that this lamented but glorious termination of a series of transcendant exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of the country; and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his majesty to annex to those honours which he has conferred on the family of the late lord viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence as may preserve to the latest posterity the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example.

"His majesty has commanded us farther to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his majesty's arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means which were so liberally placed at his disposal in aid of such powers of the continent, as had evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several treaties entered into for this purpose, to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue, yet his majesty feels confident, that upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of our opinion, that he has left nothing undone on his part, to sustain the efforts of his allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by parliament, as essented to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the continent.

"It is a consolation to his majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his majesty continues to receive from his august ally the emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy, by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his majesty has no doubt, that you will be fully sensible of the important advantages to be derived from preserving, at all times, the closest and most intimate connection with that sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and he has commanded us to inform you, that they are framed upon that scale of exertion which the present situation of the country renders indispensable. His majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies, as, upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which must necessarily be imposed upon his people; and with this view he has directed the sum of one million sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the powers

with which he is at war, as are by law vested in the crown, to be applied to the public services of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty is fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion.

"Under this impression, his majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank amongst the nations of the world."

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The Lord Jesus Christ's Sermon on the Mount; with a course of Questions and Answers, explaining that valuable Portion of Scripture, and intended chiefly for the Instruction of Young Persons; by Rev. J. Eyton. 1s.

Sermons preached Dec. 5, 1805, the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, on Account of the late Important Victory over the Combined Fleets at Trafalgar, by Lord Nelson.—

1. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Kells, by the most Rev. T. L. O'Beirne, D. D. Lord Bishop of Meath.

2. A Discourse delivered at West Walton, in the County of Norfolk, by G. Burges, A. B. 1s.

3. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Chertsey, by the Rev. J. Stonard, A. M. 1s. 6d.

4. A Sermon delivered at Salters' Hall, by H. Worthington. 1s.

5. "England expects every Man to do his Duty"—A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence, before the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, by the Rev. T. Mears, M. A. 1s

6. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Wellington, Salop, by the Rev. J. Eyton. 1s.

7. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Aylesham, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. B. Collyer. 1s. 6d.

8. A Sermon preached in the Scot's Church, London Wall, by R. Young, D.D.

9. A Sermon preached at Whitkirk, near Leeds, by S. Smallpage, M. A.

10. The Ships of Tarshish, A Discourse preached at the Baptist Meeting, Diss, by W. Ward, M. A. 6d.

11. Providential Deliverances; Motives to Gratitudes, A Sermon preached at the Baptist Meeting in Henley-in-Arden, by S. Barker. 1s.

12. A Sermon preached by the Rev. J. Moore, L. L. B. 1s.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, in Holborn, on Sunday, January 5, 1806, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. C. Barton, M. A. late Rector of the said Parish; by the Rev. —. Pryce, M. A. 1s.

A Sermon, Sacred to the Memory of the Honoured Dead, and particularly of the late J. Currie, M. D. F. R. S. preached at the Chapel in Paradise-street, Liverpool, Nov. 17th, 1805, by the Rev. G. Walker, F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on the Excellence of Christian Knowledge; with an Appeal to Christians on the Propriety of using every Means for its Promotion; by F. A. Cox, A.M. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on the Kingdom of Christ; by J. Booth. 1s. 6d.

The Last Advice of David to his Son Solomon, and of St. Paul to the Elders of Ephesus, Two Sermons preached at Long Sutton, Oct. 6th, 1805, by C. Jerram, A. M. on his taking leave of that Neighbourhood. 1s.

The Duty of Christians, in Reference to their Deceased Ministers, a Sermon preached at the Baptist Meeting-house, in the Pithay, Bristol, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. J. Sharp, who died Nov. 13th, 1805: with an Appendix, containing a Brief Account of Mr. Sharp's Life and Afflictions; by J. Ryland, D. D. 1s.

A Sermon, proving that Believers are the only proper Subjects of Baptism: with a few short Remarks on the Mode. Likewise a Sermon, preached at the Ordination of Mr. J. Baterman, by R. Burnham. 1s.

Sermons on various Subjects, by T. Blundel. 6s.

Select Parts of the Old and New Testaments, agreeably to the most approved Versions; by the Rev. Theophilus Browne, M. A. Royal 8vo. 15s.

A Vindication of certain Passages in a Discourse, on Occasion of the Death of Dr. Priestley; and a Defence of Dr. Priestley's Character and Writings: in Reply to the Animadversions of the Rev. John Pye Smith. In Letters to a Friend; by Thomas Belsham. 8vo. 3s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Travels of the Baron Von Humboldt, and A. Bonpland, in South America, in 1799, 1800, 1, 2, 3, and 4; translated by R. Hawkesworth, L. L. D. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Symonds.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From December 21, 1805, *to January* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Quotidian ague	1
Sore throat	3
Hooping Cough	2
Catarrh	17
Bastard peripneumony	9
Peripneumony	5
Acute Rheumatism	7
Dysentry	1
Retrocedent gout	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Chronic cough and dyspnœa	17
Asthenia	10
Asthma	5
Consumption	4
Dyspepsia	16
Marasmus	4
Worms	2
Jaundice	1
Head-ach	4
Constipation	2
Diarrhœa	1
Dysuria	2
Dropsy of the belly	1
Anasarca	3
Chronic rheumatism	13
Palsy	2
Epilepsy	1
Hysteria	3
Amenonhœa	2
Lenconhœa	3
Piles	2
Enterodynia	1
Hypochondriasis	2
Cutaneous eruptions	10
Number of cases	159

The weather has been, on the whole, mild, during the period included by the present report. There has been more rain than is usual at this season of the year, and several high winds.

The diseases have continued nearly of the same description as during the preceding month. Catarrhs, however, have not been quite so frequent, nor so acute. They still continue to be connected with symptoms of debility; and the more severe affections of the lungs have verged to the bastard peripneumony, as it is called, and have, in several instances, proved fatal.

The small-pox seems to be greatly on the decline, following its usual course, as in the time of Sydenham. As the summer again advances, it will probably recommence its fatal attacks.

At present, there is no ruling epidemic or contagious disease. Typhus fever, scarlet fever, and measles, are almost unknown in this district. The general good health which prevails, may be regarded as a strong evidence of the truth of the position stated by Dr. Fothergill, that an open moist winter is the most favourable to the health of this country, and of the still more pointed observation of Dr. Heberden, (Philosoph. Transact. for 1796,) that a mild winter, contrary to the general opinion, is much more conducive to the health of the inhabitants of this island, than the clear continued frosts, which are hailed as the most wholesome accompaniments of winter.

PRICE OF STOCKS from DEC. 25, to JAN. 24, 1805, both included.
By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805													
Dec.													
25	Christ-	mas	Day.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—
26	St.	Steph.	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—
27	St.	John.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—
28	Holy	Inno-	cents.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—
30	—	60⅜	Shut.	76⅞	Shut	99⅛	17	2	58¼	—	Shut.		—
31		59⅛	—	76⅛	—	—	10⅞	2	—	8⅞	—	1s. Dis.	Par.
Jan													
1	Circu	mcision.											
2	—	59⅜	—	76⅜	—	99¼	16⅞	2	—	8⅞	—	1s. Dis	Par.
3	193	59	——	76¼	99⅛	—	16⅜	—	—	—	—	1s. Dis	Par.
4	191¼	58⅝	——	76⅛	—	—	16¼	—	—		—	——	Par.
6	Epiph.								57⅞	—		1s. Di.	
7	192½	58¼	58¼ ex. div.	75¾	89⅜ ex. div.	—	16⅛	—		—	—	——	1s. pm.
8	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	57⅞	8⅞	—	——	1s. pm.
9	Holid.	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
10	—	59	58⅜ 8 ex. div	76	89⅜ ex. div.	—	16⅛	1	57⅞	8⅛	—	1s. pm.	Par
11	193	58⅞	58⅜ ditto.	76⅛	89 do.	—	16⅛	2	—	8⅞	—	1s. pm.	1 Par
13	—	58⅝	58⅜ 8 ditto.	76⅛	88⅞ do.	—	16⅜	—	58	8⅛	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
14	192½	58¼	58⅛ do.	76⅛	88⅛ do.	—	16⅝	—	58⅛	8⅜	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
15	—	58⅞	58⅛ do.	76⅛	88⅜ do.	—	16⅝	—	58¼	—	—	——	2s. pm.
16	192½	59⅛	59⅛ do,	77	—	—	16⅝	—	—	—	—	——	2s. pm.
17	192½	59⅜	58¾ 9⅛ do.	77⅛	89⅛ do.	—	17	—	59	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
18	Queen	Charl.	born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
20	192	60⅛	59⅛ ex. div.	77⅛	897 do.	—	17⅛	—	59	8⅞	1 —		1s. pm.
21	193	60⅛	59⅛ do.	77⅛	89⅝ do.	—	17⅛	2	—	—	84⅛ ex.d.	1s. Dis.	s. pm.
22	193½	60⅞	59⅛ do.	77⅛	89⅛ do.		17⅛	—	59	—	—		
23	193¾	60⅛	59⅛ do.	77¼	89¼ do.	100	7 1	—	59	—	184	1s. Dis.	
24	—		59⅛ do.	77⅛	89⅛ do.	—	17⅛	—	59¼	—	185		

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, DECEMBER, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.	T.	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain, 1,94
1	8	29.28	44	54	61	2	wsw 1	. cloudy and little rain	
	2	29.29	44.5	54	61	5	wsw 1	. little rain . rain and wind at night : fair and less	
2	8	29.73	34.5	48.5	58	h	NNW 1	. fine	[wind
	2	29 90	38.5	49	57	1	NNW 1	. hazy night	
3	8	30.13	36.5	46.5	61	4	W 1	foggy : thick upward	
	2	30 10	43	48	61	h	wsw 1	gentle rain . fine night ; cloudy	
4	8	30 14	47	49.5	65	f	W 0		
	2	30.18	51	51.5	65	f	W 0	. fine eve . thick upward : fine	
5	8	30.41	44	52	62	f	WNW 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.40	48.5	52.5	61	1	W 1	hazy . clear night	
6	8	30.36	45.5	51.5	64	f	W 1	. fine : cloudy	
7	2	30.32	51	53	65	4	wsw 1	. fine eve : cloudy	
7	8	30 09	51.5	53.5	64	5	SW 2	: rain	
	2	30.03	52.5	55	65	5	SW 1	gentle rain . fair night : fine	
8	8	29.98	45	54	61	2	wsw 1		
	2	29 93	47	53	58	3	SW 2	. clear night	
9	8	29.53	47	51.5	61	1	SSW 3	. less wind . thick upward and much rain	
	2	29.34	43.5	52	62	h	W 1	not cloudy . fine . thick upward at night : snow	
10	8	29 30	37	48.5	60	h	W 1	drizzly at times : fine	
	2	29 38	39.5	49.5	61	3	WNW 1		
11	8	29.58	32.5	44	58	1	NW 1	little foggy	
	2	29.68	38	43.5	58	2	NW 1	little foggy . clear night : little snow	
12	8	29.37	33.5	41	61	f	WNW 1	little snow . fine and wind N . snow at times	
	2	29.64	36	44	60	2	N 2	. clear eve	
13	8	29.32	25.5	40	55	0	WNW 1		
	2	29.78	29.5	40	55	2	WNW 2	hazy . little snow at eve . clear	
14	8	29 78	31	40.5	57	1	NW 1	: cloudy . gentle snow	
	2	29.79	33.5	40.5	59	3	NW 2	. clear eve : little sleet	
15	8	29.97	34	41	61	4	NNW 2	little sleet . nne	
	2	29.97	37	41	59	3	NNW 2	. gentle snow at eve : clear	
16	8	30 22	30	40	58	2	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.32	33	38.5	57	2	N 1	hazy . thick upward at night : clear	
17	8	30.59	27	38	61	h	N 1	. little foggy	
	2	30.58	32	39	60	4	N 1	foggy : little snow	
18	8	30.48	33	39.5	62	f	WNW 1	. not cloudy	
	2	30.43	37 5	40	61	3	WNW 1	foggy	
19	8	30.24	37	41.5	60	4	WSW 1	hazy . thick upward : rain	
	2	30 11	42.5	43	63	h	SW 2	. little rain at times	
20	8	29.81	46.5	46	66	h	SW 1	. little wet at times	
N	2	29.65	49.5	48	67	5	WSW 2	hazy . windy night	
21	8	29.37	51.5	51	66	5	SW 4	. less cloudy : little rain	
	2	29.19	51.5	52	63	5	SW 4	. less wind and much rain . fair night : fine	
22	8	29.04	42	49.5	62	1	SSW 1		
	2	28.97	45.5	50.5	60	2	SW 2	: cloudy night ; fine	
23	8	29.16	36.5	46.5	59	f	WSW 1	not cloudy ; very thick upward . brighter	
	2	29.25	40	47	60	3	WSW 1	hazy . foggy eve . thick upward	
24	8	29.69	36	44.5	64	f	NNW 1	. not cloudy : fine	
	2	29.83	39.5	46	63	3	N 1	hazy	
25	8	29.92	33.5	44.5	61	4	WNW 1	foggy ; gentle rain	
	2	29.84	41.5	45	61	h	S 2	much gentle rain with more wind at eve	
26	8	29.16	44	47	64	6	S 3	gentle rain . fair and less wind	
	2	29.03	47.5	49	65	h	S 1	little wet at times . wind S at eve ; clear	
27	8	29.78	37.5	46.5	61	1	N 2		
	2	29.98	40	47	61	1	N 2	. little foggy at night	
28	8	30.10	36	44	62	2	S 1	foggy . thick upward : little rain	
	2	29.95	41	45	63	5	S 2	drizzly at times	
29	8	29.99	45.5	47.5	65	h	WSW 1	. chiefly small or gentle rain	
	2	29.99	51.5	50.5	65	h	WSW 1	. little wet at times and more wind at night	
30	8	30.04	50	51.5	66	h	WSW 2	little wet at times	
	2	30 06	53.5	53	65	h	WSW 1	: little rain	
31	8	30.09	53	55	65	h	WSW 2		
	2	29.98	54	55.5	64	5	WSW 1	drizzly at times . windy eve : rain and less wind	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Jan. 18, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	71	1	41	0	33	5	32	7
Surrey	74	0	35	0	33	2	30	8
Hertford	67	0	41	0	33	8	29	2
Bedford	63	9	41	2	31	3	25	2
Huntin.	63	8	——		31	4	22	0
Northa.	62	10	43	0	31	4	24	2
Rutland	69	3	——		35	3	24	0
Leicestr.	74	6	44	3	36	10	24	10
Notting.	78	4	49	0	39	8	26	0
Derby..	78	10	——		40	4	28	8
Stafford	80	9	——		42	6	27	2
Salop..	83	5	51	0	42	3	25	6
Herefor.	81	7	51	2	40	4	25	2
Worstr.	84	4	——		40	8	29	6
Warwic.	81	6	——		40	6	29	3
Wilts..	73	8	——		33	8	27	4
Berks..	74	8	——		31	2	28	7
Oxford.	72	7	——		33	1	26	9
Bucks.	70	1	——		30	9	26	8
Brecon.	94	4	57	7	47	2	24	0
Montgo	84	9	——		46	5	22	4
Radnor.	87	10	——		43	5	23	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	72	4	33	0	33	0	33	0
Kent	71	0	35	0	31	3	36	0
Sussex	70	0	——		32	6	36	8
Suffolk	65	6	——		31	2	24	2
Cambridge	62	7	36	10	27	6	19	11
Norfolk	62	6	35	8	28	2	23	7
Lincoln	67	4	37	8	32	9	22	0
York	63	11	45	6	32	8	23	3
Durham	68	3	——		37	7	25	2
Northumberland	61	9	46	0	33	2	26	4
Cumberland	72	9	58	1	39	9	25	2
Westmorland	77	10	59	0	37	8	27	7
Lancaster	71	10	——		48	2	27	0
Chester	72	2	——		46	4	24	4
Flint	71	4	——		——		——	
Denbigh	81	6	——		48	6	22	4
Anglesea	——		——		40	0	20	0
Carnarvon	79	8	——		39	4	21	0
Merioneth	89	10	——		46	0	22	7
Cardigan	80	8	——		33	8	18	0
Pembroke	66	6	——		36	2	19	1
Carmarthen	90	5	——		36	8	18	8
Glamorgan	92	4	——		41	9	21	4
Gloucester	85	11	——		39	10	25	6
Somerset	82	5	——		39	9	25	1
Monmouth	89	2	——		41	8	——	
Devon	86	8	——		37	1	24	6
Cornwall	85	1	——		36	8	24	2
Dorset	74	7	——		33	10	36	1
Hants	72	0	——		32	1	31	4

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 75s. 8d.; Rye 44s. 3d.; Barley 37s. 1d.; Oats 25s. 1d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

LIGHT and dry lands are now expeditiously getting into culture for oats and pease; but the strong soils and clays, are in a very wet and backward state at present; a week's continuation, however, of the present dry weather, will materially alter the case for the better, and much forward the bean-setting. The slug has been particularly active this warm season, among the wheats, which in many parts, look but indifferently, and it being probably now too late for any considerable winter frosts, there is but too much reason to apprehend a cold spring. The wheats not being generally so rank and large a plant as is common in warm and wet winters, is perhaps a favourable symptom. Rye, tares, cale, cabbage, &c. fine crops; and a considerable quantity of corn is expended in fatting beasts and sheep.

Much wheat, which was harvested too early, comes cold to hand, yet makes good flour, and is a full average crop; in the North, more than an average, where agriculture is in a very improving state. Threshing machines are coming more and more into use in all parts, and they do the business so clean and well, that the pigs would be actually starved if left to what they could find in the straw, as in former days. In some parts, the labourers are much set against these machines; in others, probably where work is in plenty, they are so satisfied, that they desire not to go into the barns. The scufflers, or cultivators, are also getting farther into use, and save a great deal of ploughing, besides making a very fine tilth.

The stock of lean and fat cattle, very large and very dear. Pigs as before, scarce and dear, particularly large stores. Markets large in Smithfield, but dearer, and a middling commodity goes off at a higher price than before Chrismas. Beef, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. mutton, the same; veal, 6s. to 8s. lamb, 15s. to 18s. per quarter. Pork, 5s. to 7s.

Middlesex, Jan. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from DEC. 24, 1805, to JAN. 21, 1806.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.						
Males	738	1461	Males	612	1240	Between	2 and 5 -	155
Females	723		Femal.	628			5 and 10 -	63
Whereof have died under two years old		319					10 and 20 -	39
							20 and 30 -	102
							30 and 40 -	130
							40 and 50 -	132

50 and 60 -	110		
60 and 70 -	93		
70 and 80 -	54		
80 and 90 -	29		
90 and 100 -	10		

Peck Loaf 3s 11d, 3s 11d, 3s 8d, 3s 11d.
Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

December 21, 1805, to January 19, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

AUNT, C. J. Howland-street, St. Pancras, painter, (Davison, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.)

Bell, W. Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer, (Balland and Co. Leeds.) Bate, T. Macclesfield, Chester, draper, (Barret, Manchester.) Braithwait, H. Aiskew, Yorkshire, malster, (Janson, Bedale.) Blaney, R. S. Liverpool, merchant, (Kirkpatrick, and Co. Liverpool.) Biddle, J. Birmingham, factor, (Palmer, Birmingham.) Benson, J, J Dennison, and J. Robinson, Bolton-in-the-Sands, Lancashire, calico-printers. (Dewherst, Blackburn.) Bilby, W. King-street, Bloomsbury, carpenter, (Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.)

Carr, J. Oxford, Suffolk, innholder, (Turner, Yoxford.) Clark, C. Carlisle, mercer, (Pearson, Carlisle.) Clark, W. Hythe, Kent, tailor, (Tournay, Hythe.) Cooke, H. and J. Herberts, Birchin-lane, merchants. (Thomas and Co. Fen-court.) Crichley, J. and W. James, Oxford, Lancashire, cotton spinners, (Holland, Manchester.) Chapman, P. and T. Hopkin, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocers. (Prickets, Hull.) Chapman, T. Sheffield, butcher, (Brockfield, Sheffield.) Chatburn, S. Hebdon-bridge, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, (Creswell, Manchester.) Cox, J. Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, mercer, (Towse, Fishmonger's Hall, London.)

Dickinson, G. Kerby, Stephen, Westmoreland, cotton spinner, (Faulkes and Co. Manchester.) Dalton, J. Brastead, Kent, mealman, (Thompson, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Ellis, T. Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger, (Grimshaw and Co. Preston.)

Fuller, S. Cambridge, draper, (Druce, Billeter-square.) Foster, I. Hallas-bridge-mill, Wilsden, and A. Foster, Doe park, Denholm, Yorkshire, cotton spinners, (Bentley, Bradford.) Finch, M. E. Queen Ann-street. East, factor, (Nicholas Tavistaek-square.)

Ging. W. Devizes. Wilts, tinman, (Stephens, Bristol.)

Hayward, R. Ashford, Kent, coach maker, (Jackson, Garden-court Temple.) Haig, I. Huddersfield, York, cotton manufacturer, (Stables, Huddersfield.) Harvice, A. Birmingham, factor, (Lee and Co. Birmingham.) Hewery, T. Old Change, baker, (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street, Bedford-square.) Harrison, G. Kingston, Surry, malster, (Druce, Billiter-square.) Hughes, H. Warrington, Lancaster, shopkeeper, (Coldham and Co. Nottingham.) Hitchen, S. Kingstand-road, victualler, (Withey, Buckingham-street, Strand.) Hemming, A. Pool, linen draper, (Parr, Poole.)

Iveys W. Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bone, tailor, (Davison, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square,) Job, J. Cloak-lane, auctioneer, Batchellor and Co. Temple.)

Lewis, J. Golden-square, apothecary (Holmes, Lincoln's-inn.) Leech, A. Salford, Lancashire, alehouse-keeper (Law, Manchester.)

Madden, H. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Liverpool.) Morley, J. Sewardstone, Essex, miller (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn, New-square.)

Nornington, T. Saffron, Waldren, Essex. innkeeper (Wiltshire & Co. Throgmorton-street.)

Ollis, R. Manchester, roller maker (Hewitt, Manchester.)

Pichance, D. Manchester, manufacturer (Halstead & Co. Manchester.) Pender, J. Brook-green, Hammersmith, dealer (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.) Parke, J. & P. F. Manchester, merchants (Hewitt, Manchester.)

Richardson, J. Strand, haberdasher, (Lamb, Aldersgate-street.)

Scriven's, T. Cheapside, tavern keeper, (Reardon, Corbett-court, Gracechurch-street.) Siddal, S. Hurst, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer (Gibbon, Ashton-

under-Line.) Shipton, J. Yoxall, Stafford, vinter (Dyatt, Litchfield.) Stott, A. Heap; R. Fittam, Hopwood; R. Bowker, Heap; R. Butterworth, Huddersfield; and R. Hartley, Siddall Moor; all of Lancaster, cotton manufacturers (Milne, Rochdale) Smith, J. Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, auctioneer (Day, St. Neot's.)

Taylor, J. Hatton-wall, victualler (Halloway, Chancery-lane.) Tuke, J. B. Beverley, Yorkshire, banker (Ramsey, Beverley.)

Urquhart, R. & W. Whalley, Strand, goldsmiths (Coore, Austin-friars.)

Wall, A. W. Mount-garden, Lambeth, varnish maker (Willey, Basinghall-street. Wright, J. Newgate-street, grocer (Palmer & Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.) Wainwright, W. Speke, Lancashire, dealer (Orrell, Liverpool.) Wilkinson, J. R. Wilkinson, & J. Charlesworth, York, merchants (Carr, York.) Wheattall, E. Duke-street, Westminster, warehouseman (Burgoyne, Duke-street.)

DIVIDENDS.

Alurand, T. Dowgate-hill, merchant, Jan. 21. Angell, H. H. New Bond-street, haberdasher, Feb. 22. Aynes, J. W. Hadleigh, Suffolk, shop-keeper, Jan. 25. Astbury, J. Sheffield-street, Clare Market, Feb. 22. Anderson, J. Clare-street, butcher, Feb. 1. Arton, R. York, linen-draper, Feb. 4. Arnold, T. Canterbury, grocer, Feb. 15.

Bird, W. W. Coventry, silk manufacturer, March 1. Brunt, W. Swansea, Jan. 23, Baswick, J. Srockport, Cheshire, grocer. Jan. 18. Bucktan, W. Kingston upon Hull, spirit merchant, Jan. 20. Burgess, J. Tichborne-street, hatter, Jan. 21. Beyes, J. Portsmouth, mercer, Feb. 15. Bryan, W. Birchin-lane, merchant, Jan. 25. Byron, J. Great Bell-alley, merchant, Jan. 21. Beedzler, J. Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, brazier, Jan. 22. Bovi, M. Piccadilly, print-seller, Jan. 28. Beatson, W. and J. St. Mary-at-hill, merchants, Feb. 4. Berriman, J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, florist, Jan. 28. Birchall, L. Southampton, draper, Feb. 1. Boolow, F. Nottingham, hosier. Jan. 30. Bury, R. Manchester, dry salter, Feb 1. Blinkhorn, W. and J. Muegrave, Foster-lane, merchants, Feb. 4. Barnett, J. Northumberland-street, Strand, victualler, Feb. 10. Bird, J. Wells, Somerset, whitesmith, Feb. 20.

Caven, P. Brighthelmstone, linen-draper, Jan 4. Crane, J. Whaploud, Lincolnshire, draper, Jan. 24. Coomb, E. St. James's-street, stationer, Jan. 25. Curtis, W. and B. Webb, Martin's-lane, Carman-street, merchant, Jan. 30. Cox, R. Saxmundham, Suffolk, money-scrivener, Feb. 3. Collins, T. Crediton, Devon, serge makers, Feb. 7. Crosbie, J. Liverpool, mariner, Feb. 7.

De Mierre. J. D. A. Broad-street Chambers, merchant, Feb. 22. Derbyshire, J. Jun. Matlock, Derbyshire, slater, Jan. 15. Dawson, R. St. Paulet's churchyard, potter, Jan. 25. Debret, J. Piccadilly, book-seller, Feb. 1. Davies E. and W. Phillips, Church-street, Lambeth, brewer, Feb. 4. Davis, H. Portsea, Southampton, merchant, Jan. 21.

English, J. Wisbeach, Cambridge, wine-merchant, Jan. 20. Elliot, G. and G. Pickard, Wood-street, trimming manufacturers, Feb. 25. Edwards, R G. and J. Jackson, St. Mary Axe, merchants, Feb. 23. Edwards, J. and G. Manvell, Caieloch, Flintshire, manufacturers, Feb. 1. Edge, T. Lower Thames-street, victualler, Feb. 10. Esthill, J. Scarborough, ship-owner, Feb. 11.

Finningley, E. Thorne, Yorkshire, miller, Jan. 23

Garwood, J. Royston, Hertfordshire, victualler, Jan. 35. Gardner, W Newent, Gloucestershire. baker, Feb. 18. Gutherie, R. and C. Cooke, Liverpool, merchants, Jan 18. Gigney, W. Hackney, baker, Jan. 30. Gally, D. High Holborn, print-seller, Jan. 25. Gadsden, J. Bishopsgate-street, cheesemonger, Jan. 25. Graydon, E. Sunderland, Durham, ship merchant, Feb. 11. Gardner, W. Coventry, silkman, Feb. 5. Greenly, W. Hereford, hop merchant, Feb. 5.

Harman, J. Great Ru sell-street, Bloomsbury, haberdasher, Feb. 25. Hodgson, T. Aborfield Mills, Berks, paper-maker, Jan. 30. Hatfield, J. Mepingham, Lincoln, beast jobber, Jan. 24. Hopkins, T. West Green, Middlesex, varnish maker, Feb. 4. Houlroyd, J. Soughgood, Yorkshire, Feb. 7.

Jennings, T. and D. Spalding, Lincolnshire, bankers, Jan. 25. Jackson, J. and T. Washway, Lambeth, stock-broker, Adril 12.

Krauss, J. S. Manchester, merchant, Jan. 15. Knight, C. London, St. Fitzroy-square, engraver, Feb. 1. Knight, M. Gun Dock, Wapping, sail-maker, Jan. 30. Kluge, J. H. Paul's Chain, furrier, Feb. 15.

Lo-h, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Jan. 24. Lawton, E. Red-lion-street, street, Southwark, hop-merchant, Jan. 25. Ludlow, W. Hillworth, Wilts, wine merchant, Feb. 15. Levin, M. M. Leadenhall-street, merchant, Jan 13. Leveridge, W. Shoreditch, cabinet-maker, Feb. 8.

Morgan, J. Compton-street, St. Giles's, victualler, Feb. 22.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

LORD NELSON.

ON Saturday, January 4th, the preparations having been completed at Greenwich Hospital, a few personages of high distinction were admitted, in the evening, to view the body of Lord Nelson lying in state; amongst whom were her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and suite, who remained there several hours, in melancholy contemplation of this solemn and affecting scene: and yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Great Hall was thrown open for the admission of the public.

Before eight in the morning, every avenue from the metropolis to Greenwich was crowded with vehicles of every description till past eleven, exhibiting a scene of confusion beyond description; but the approach to Greenwich Hospital gate, a little before that hour, must baffle the conception of those who did not witness it. When the gate was thrown open, above ten thousand persons pressed forward for admittance.

After the passage of the outer gate, the entrance to the Great Hall was guarded by a party of the Greenwich and Deptford Volunteer Association, and parties of the River Fencibles, armed with pikes. With such impetuosity did the crowd rush towards the Great Hall, as to bear down all opposition, notwithstanding the guard used every means in their power to preserve order and to prevent accidents.

The arrangements of the solemnity were as follow:

In the funeral saloon, high above the corpse, a canopy of black velvet was suspended, richly festooned with gold, and the festoons ornamented with the cheleek, plume of triumph, presented to his Lordship by the Grand Signior, after the ever-memorable victory of the Nile. It was also decorated with his Lordship's coronet, and a view of the stern of the San Josef, the Spanish admiral's ship, already quartered in his arms. On the back-field beneath the canopy, was emblazoned an escutcheon of his Lordship's arms; the helmet with the trident and palm branch in saliter—motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." Also his Lordship's shield, ornamented with silver stars appropriately interspersed; with the motto "Tria juncta in uno;" and surmounting the whole upon a gold field, embraced by a golden wreath, was inscribed in sable characters, the word "Trafalgar," commemorative of the proudest of his great achievements.

The Rev Mr. Scott, the chaplain of the Victory, and who, in consequence of his Lordship's last injunctions, attended his remains from the moment of his death, sat as chief mourner in an elbow chair at the head of the coffin.

At the foot of the coffin stood a pedestal, covered with black velvet, richly fringed with alternate black and yellow, and supporting a helmet surmounted by a naval crown, ornamented with the cheleek, or triumphal plume, with mode's richly gilt, and his Lordship's shield, gauntlet, and sword.

Ten mourners were placed, three on each side of the chief, and one at each corner of the coffin, all in deep mourning, with black scarfs, their hair full powdered, in bags. These were appointed from the office of the Lord Chamberlain, as usual on similar occasions.

Ten banners, elevated on staves, and emblazoned with various quarterings of his Lordship's arms and heraldic dignities, each bearing its appropriate motto, were suspended towards the coffin, five on each side.

Parties of the Greenwich and Deptford Volunteers attended in the Great Hall, to preserve order, and regulate the ingress and egress of the spectators.

A railing, in form of a crescent, covered with black, inclosed the funereal saloon from the Great Hall, by the ellipsis of which, from right to left, the spectators approached and receded from this solemn spectacle, and from the foot of the stairs ascending from the Great Hall.

A partition of boards, six feet in height, covered with black cloth, extended to the entrance, and separated the two avenues. Both the Hall and saloon were entirely surrounded at top by rows of silver sconces, each with two wax lights, and between each two an escutcheon of his Lordship's armorial dignities.

The immense numbers who pressed for admittance, and the earnestness of the officers in attendance to accommodate as many as possible, occasioned the successive parties, who were fortunate enough to obtain admission, to be pushed onward with such rapidity, as to afford none of them the opportunity of having more than a short and transient glance of the solemn object of their curiosity. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to

add, that above twenty thousand persons were unable to gratify themselves. The door was closed at four o'clock.

On the following day, the crowd was as great as on Sunday; the exertions of the military, however, preserved as much order as was possible.

On Wednesday morning, January 8th, at half past seven o'clock, the heralds, and the naval officers who were to assist in the conveyance of the body of the late Lord Nelson from Greenwich to London, met at the Admiralty, and from thence proceeded about eight to Greenwich. At ten o'clock they assembled at the Governor's house within Greenwich Hospital, and proceeded from thence to the barges appointed for them. The body was then carried from the saloon through the great hall, out at the eastern portal, round the Royal Charlotte ward, to the north gate, and placed on board the state barge. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons.

In the first barge was the standard at the head. The guidon was borne by Captain Durham, supported by two lieutenants in full uniform coats, with black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their hats and arms.

In the second barge, were the officers of arms, bearing the target, sword, helm, and crest of the deceased. The banner of the deceased, as Knight of the Bath, was borne by Captain Rotherham at the head of the barge. The great banner was borne at the door place by Capt. Moorsom, who was supported by two lieutenants.

In the third barge was the Body. The barge was covered with black velvet, adorned with black feathers. In the centre was a viscount's coronet; and three bannerols were affixed to the outside of the barge. In the steerage were six trumpeters and six lieutenants of the royal navy. Clarencieux, king of arms, sat at the head of the coffin, bearing a viscount's coronet upon a black velvet cushion. The standard of the united kingdom was at the head of the barge, borne by Capt. ———. The state barge was rowed by forty-six seamen belonging to the departed hero's ship the Victory. The other barges were rowed by picked men from the Greenwich pensioners.

In the fourth barge, which was also covered with black cloth, was

Chief mourner—Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Baronet.

Train-bearer to the chief mourner—the Hon. Capt. Blackwood.

Supporters to the chief mourner—Admirals Lord Hood and Radstock.

Six assistant mourners—Vice Admirals Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, Sir Roger Curtis, and Sir C. M. Pole. Barts.

Four supporters of the pall—Vice Admirals Whitshead, Savage, Taylor, and Rear Admiral E. Harvey.

Six bearers of the canopy—Rear Admirals Bylmer, Domett, T. Wells, Drury, Sir Isaac Coffin, and Sir W. H. Douglas, Bart.

They were all in mourning cloaks over their full uniform coats. The banner of emblems was borne in this barge, by Lord Nelson's own captain, Captrin T. M. Hardy

After the four barges came his Majesty's barge.

The barge of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty; then

The Lord Mayor, in the city state barge, and the barges of several of the city companies. They had all their colours half-staff. As the procession moved from Greenwich, minute guns were fired, The shore was lined with thousands of spectators—every hat was off, and every countenance expressed the deep regret felt at the loss of so great a hero. Not a vessel was suffered to disturb the procession. The decks, yards, rigging, and masts of the numerous ships on the river were all crowded with spectators. The number of ladies was immense.

As the procession passed the Tower, the great guns commenced minute firing, and continued until it had reached Whitehall Stairs, where the body was landed, and carried to the Admiralty on a bier. At the Admiralty, it was placed in the Captains' Room, which was covered with superfine black cloth, and lighted with wax-lights, placed in sconces on the sides.

Order of Procession from Whitehall Stairs to the Admiralty, on Foot.

Drums and trumpets.
A pursuivant of arms.
The standard,
borne by a captain, and supported by two lieutenants of the Royal Navy.
Trumpet.
A pursuivant of arms.
The guidon,
borne and supported as the standard.
Two trumpets.
A pursuivant of arms.
The banner of the deceased as Knight of the Bath, borne and supported as the guidon.
Two trumpets.
A herald.
The great banner,
borne and supported as the last.
Gauntlet, spurs, helm, crest, sword and target, and surcoat—borne by heralds.
Six trumpets.
Clarenceaux, king of arms,
bearing the coronet on a black velvet cushion.

Eight seamen of his Majesty's ship Victory, carrying on a bier
THE BODY,
covered with a black velvet pall (supported by two on each side) adorned with escutcheons, under a canopy, supported by six Admirals.
Three bannerols of the family lineage of the deceased, borne by three lieutenants of the Royal Navy, on each side of the body.
Garter principal king of arms.
The chief mourner,
supported on each side by an admiral,
Train bearer,
a captain of the Royal Navy.
Six admirals, assistant mourners.
The banner of emblems,
borne and supported as the other banners.
The servants of the deceased to close the procession.

On Thursday, January 9th, the burial of this illustrious warrior took place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

An hour before day-light, the drums of the different volunteer corps in every part of the metropolis beat to arms. The summons was quickly obeyed; and, soon after, these troops lined the streets, in two ranks, from St. Paul's Church yard to the Admiralty. The life-guards too were mounted at their post in Hyde Park at day-break, where the carriages of the nobility, &c. with the mourning-coaches appointed to form part of the procession, began to be assembled, at 8 o'clock, in a line from Hyde Park-corner to Cumberland-gate. By 10, about one hundred and six carriages were assembled, of which number near sixty were mourning-coaches, principally filled with naval officers, all of which, under the direction of the proper officers, were marshalled in their due order of precedence, and proceeded into St. James's Park, to be in readiness to fall into the procession, on the proper signal.

In St. James's Park were drawn up all the regiments of cavalry and infantry, quartered within one hundred miles of London, who had served in the glorious campaigns in Egypt, after the ever-memorable victory at the Nile; and a detachment of flying-artillery, with 12 field-pieces, and their ammunition tumbrils.—At half past ten, the procession commenced from the Admiralty, with the march of the several regiments, led by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by his aides-de-camp and staff in the following order:—

A detachment of the 10th light dragoons.
Four companies of the 42d Highlanders.
The band of the Old Buffs playing Rule Britannia, drums muffled.
The 92d regiment, in sections, their colours honourably shattered in the campaign of Egypt, which word was inscribed upon them, borne in the centre, and hung with crape.
The remaining companies of the 42d, preceded by their national pipes, playing the dead march in Saul.
The 21st and 31st regiments, with their bands playing as before.
Remainder of the 10th light dragoons, trumpets sounding, at intervals, a solemn dirge.
Eleventh dragoons.
Scots Greys, preceded by 5 trumpets sounding the dead march.
Detachment of flying-artillery, with twelve field pieces and tumbrils.
Six marshalmen, on foot, to clear the way.
Messenger of the College of Arms, in a mourning coach, with a badge of the College on his left shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.
Six conductors, in mourning cloaks, with black staves headed with viscounts' coronets.
Forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, two and two, in mourning cloaks, with badges of the crests of the deceased on their shoulders, and black staves in their hands.
Twelve marines, and forty-eight seamen of his Majesty's ship the Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dress, with black neck handkerchiefs and stockings, and crape in their hats.
Watermen of the deceased, in black coats, with their badges.
Drums and Fifes.
Drum Major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
Rouge croix, pursuivant of arms, (alone in a mourning coach) in close mourning, with a tabard over his cloak, black silk scarf, hatband and gloves.
The standard, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which was a captain of the royal navy, supported by two lieutenants, in their uniform coats, with black cloth waistcoats, breeches, and black stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.
Trumpets.
Blue mantle, pursuivant of arms, (alone in a mourning coach) habited as rouge croix.
The guidon, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which was a captain of the royal navy, supported by two lieutenants, dressed as those who bore and supported the standard.
Servants of the deceased, in mourning, in a mourning coach.
Officers of his Majesty's wardrobe, in mourning coaches.
Gentlemen.
Esquires.
Deputations from the great commercial companies of London.
Physicians of the deceased, in a mourning coach.

Divines, in clerical habits.

Chaplains of the deceased, in clerical habits, and secretary of the deceased, in a mourning coach.

Trumpets.

Rouge dragon, pursuivant of arms, (alone in a mourning coach) habited as blue mantle.

The banner of the deceased, as a Knight of the Bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain of the royal navy, supported by two lieutenants, dressed as those who bore and supported the guidon.

Officers who attended the body while it lay in state at Greenwich, in mourning coaches.

Knights bachelors.

Masters in chancery and serjeants at law.

Solicitor general. Attorney general.

Prime serjeant.

Judge of the admiralty.

Knight marshal.

Knights of the Bath.

Baronets.

A gentleman usher (in a mourning coach,) carrying a carpet and black velvet cushion, whereon the trophies were to be deposited in the church.

Comptroller, treasurer, and steward of the household of the deceased, (in a mourning coach) in mourning cloaks, bearing white staves.

Next followed the carriages of the different degrees of nobility, and great law officers, who attended to shew their respect to the memory of the deceased, beginning with the younger sons of barons, and ending with dukes.

Duke of Cumberland, in a coach and six.

Duke of Kent, in a coach and six.

Duke of Clarence, in a coach and six.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a coach and six, preceded by a coach and six, in which were his Royal Highness's Aids-de-camps.

Five trumpeters, sounding a solemn dirge.

A Herald,

(alone in a mourning coach) habited as the other officers of arms.

The great banner,

borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain and two lieutenants,

as with the other banners.

Gauntlets and spurs, helm and crest, target and sword, urcoat,

each borne in front of a mourning coach and four, in which were heralds

habited as before.

A mourning coach, in which

The coronet of the deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Clarenceaux, king of arms, habited as before, and attended by two gentlemen ushers.

The six lieutenants of the Victory, habited as before, bearing the bannerolls, in two mourning coaches

The six admirals, viz. Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, Sir R. Curtis, and Sir C. M. Pole, in like habits, who were to bear the canopy, in two mourning coaches.

The four admirals, viz. Whiteshead, Savage, Taylor, and Harvey, in like habits, to support the pall, in a mourning coach.

The coffin, stripped of its velvet pall, and placed on a funeral car, supported upon a platform, covered with black cloth, and festooned with velvet richly fringed, and decorated with escutcheons on each side, between which were inscribed the words 'Trinidad' and 'Bucentaur.'

The car, modelled, at the ends, in imitation of the hull of the Victory. Its head, towards the horses, was ornamented with a figure of Fame. The stern, carved and painted in the naval style, with the word "Victory," in yellow raised letters on the lanthorn over the poop. The coffin, placed on the quarter-deck, with its head towards the stern, with an English Jack pendant over the poop, and lowered half staff. There was an awning over the whole, consisting of an elegant canopy, supported by four pillars, in the form of palm trees, as we have already mentioned; and partly covered with black velvet The corners and sides were decorated with black ostrich feathers, and festooned with black velvet, richly fringed, immediately above which, in the front, was inscribed, in gold, the word "Nile," at one end; on one side, the following motto—"*Hoste devicto requievit:*" behind, the word "Trafalgar:" and on the other side, the motto—"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*" The carriage was drawn by six led horses.

Then followed

Garter Principal King of Arms,

(in a Mourning Coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms, with his Sceptre, attended by Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Chief Mourner, Sir Peter Parker,

in a long Mourning Cloak, with his Two Supporters, being Admirals Lords Hood and Radstock, and his Trainbearer, the Hon. Captain Blackwood, all in Mourning Cloaks over their full uniform Coats, Black Waistcoats, Breeches, and Stockings, Crape round their Arms and Hats.

Six Assistant Mourners, being Admirals

(in Two Mourning Coaches),

in Mourning Cloaks as before.

Norroy King of Arms,

(in a Mourning Coach) habited as the other Officers of Arms.

The Banner of Emblems,

(in front of a Mourning Coach) in which were a Captain, and Two Lieutenants, of the Royal Navy, as with the other Banners.

Relations of the deceased, in Mourning Coaches.

Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their respective Ranks, the Seniors nearest the Body.

The whole in Fifty Mourning Coaches.

Notwithstanding the immense crowds that attended in the whole passage from the Admiralty to St. Paul's, the vigilance observed by the several volunteer corps, who lined the whole of the way on both sides, maintained due order; and we have not heard that any accident happened that could add to that regret which was excited by the loss of the immortal Hero, whose interment formed the magnificent, but sad spectacle of the day. It is impossible to express the anxiety which appeared in every face when the remains of the departed Chief appeared in view. Every man who had a heart capable of feeling, yielded to emotions of sorrow, which the illustrious character so well deserved. A solemn stillness immediately ensued, accompanied with the taking off of hats, and every other mark of the profoundest respect and veneration.

Within Temple Bar the procession was received by the Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, and the Deputation from the Common Council.

The six carriages of the deputation from the common council fell into the procession between the deputation of the great commercial companies of London and the physicians of the deceased (who were in a mourning coach) and a conductor on horseback appointed to indicate the station.

The carriages of the aldermen and sheriffs fell into the procession between the knights bachelors and the masters in chancery; a conductor on horseback being also there stationed for the purpose.

The carriages immediately following each of the conductors, on their arrival within Temple Bar, moved slowly, in order to afford the requisite interval for admitting the carriages of the common council, and those of the aldermen and sheriffs, into their places respectively.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his state carriage, bearing the city sword, was marshalled and placed in the procession between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the herald at arms, who, in a mourning coach, preceded the great banner, in obedience to a warrant under his Majesty's royal signet and sign manual, bearing date the 6th inst directing garter principal king at arms, to marshal and place the Lord Mayor of London, on the present occasion, in the same station wherein his lordship would have been placed if his Majesty had been present.

The lord mayor and sheriffs, immediately on the entrance of the Prince into the city, appeared on horseback, uncovered, his lordship bearing the sword of state, and thus proceeded to the cathedral.

In the order of the procession, the Scotch regiments (the 42d and 92d) occupied that part to which their valour in Egypt had entitled them, and attracted particular notice from the precision with which they marched to their national music of the bag pipe.

When the procession reached St. Paul's, the lord mayor rode through the gates to the great steps, preceded by the mace, &c. and six footmen uncovered. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, preceded by two other of his royal carriages, alighted from his state coach and six, accompanied by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, and walked about the front yard, conversing with several peers, &c. till the funeral car arrived. His Royal Highness was dressed in full regimentals, with a crape on his arm, and wore the collar and other insignia of the order of the garter.

The car arrived at the gate exactly at three o'clock. The sensation at this moment is not to be described! The multitude, as moved by one instinctive feeling, were seen uncovered, and a pause so mournful ensued, that if any one had so far forgotten himself as to have spoken in an elevated tone of voice, the whole circle, so dignified by its silence, must have distinctly heard him!

The Prince and his royal brothers then entered the cathedral, and being received by the dean (the bishop of Lincoln) were attended by his lordship into the chapter-room, to await the arrangement of the church procession.

As soon as the body was received on the bier, a red pall was thrown over it, and a state black canopy, decorated with the crests and different coronets of the deceased, in gold, and surmounted with black plumes, was conveyed down the steps, and given to six rear-admirals, who bore it over the coffin, under which, the flag officers announced, supported the pall; the movement up the steps now began, the herald trumpets, and a band of flutes alternately sounding the dead march, and 10th psalm, accompanied at intervals by the kettle-drums. The procession moved towards the choir in the order already described, a short solemn strain on the organ announcing the reception of the body within the church; the choir having previously been illuminated throughout with large wax tapers. The Highland regiments, the 42d and the 92d, lined the sides, the circle under the dome, and passage to the choir, with their firelocks clubbed. On the organ ceasing, all the combined voices of the two choirs, and king's chapel, &c. more than 100 in number, all

in surplices, and black silk scarfs, commenced Dr. Croft's "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and sang with an effect, that none but those who had the mournful pleasure of hearing it can possibly conceive: this was continued while the procession passed to the choir, the singers forming on each side near the gates. The heralds, &c. were followed by the great officers of state, peers, then peers' sons, knights of the bath, baronets, members of the house of commons, &c. &c. court of aldermen, &c. the lord mayor preceded by the city regalia; afterwards the dukes of Cambridge, Sussex, Kent, Cumberland, Clarence, and York, and lastly the Prince of Wales. Then followed the bishop of Lincoln (the dean) and three residentiaries, viz. the bishop of Chester, Dr. Moss, and Dr. Western preceding the banner of emblems, which was borne before the canopy by the captain of the Victory, T. M. Hardy, &c. &c.

The body now entered the choir, as before described, close to which followed, in deep sables, the Rev. Earl Nelson, his eldest son, Lord Merton, and the amiable chaplain, and faithful adherent of his deceased Lord, the Rev. Mr. Scott. To these succeeded the chief mourner, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, supported by Admirals Lord Hood and Radstock, the flag officers, post captains, commanders, lieutenants, the rear being brought up by the mournful display of the colours of the Victory, borne by select seamen of that ship, and flanked by an equal number of Greenwich pensioners in loose mourning coats, with a gilt armorial badge on the left arm. The coffin being placed on a long stool, covered with black, and with gold tassels, &c. All who formed the procession having taken their places, and the Prince being seated on the right of the Bishop's throne, the choir doors were closed, and the funeral service commenced. The Dean read the prayers, the Bishop of Chester the first lesson, and Dr. Moss the second. The Psalms for the occasion, were sung in the fine solemn chant of H. Purcel. The Magnificat was also sung admirably by the whole choir, and afterwards Dr. Green's sublime anthem, "Lord let me know my end, and the number of my days!" —During the performance of the choir service, the body of the church was illuminated by lamps throughout, but in a most striking and beautiful manner, by a large frame covered with black, and on which were placed in black frames nearly 500 lamps; the whole forming an immense octangular lanthorn, which was suspended by a rope from the centre and summit of the cupolaf overhanging the spacious amphitheatre (covered also with black), as the place of interment. Nothing could have been more happily designed by Mr. Wyatt, to gratify the anxious curiosity of the spectators, while it so effectually heightened the splendid solemnity of the scene!

The choir service ended, the procession returned in the same order to the place of interment.—Dr. Croft's "Man that is born," was sung from a gallery, erected on the back of the organ-loft; and after Handel's divine anthem, "His body is buried in peace!" the Bishop of Lincoln having read the service, except the last prayer, the body was placed on a platform, and solemnly descended by balance-weight, so fast to the vault beneath. The last prayer ended, a grand and solemn dirge was sung, composed for the occasion by Mr. Attwood; after which, the style, titles, and dignities of the deceased Peer were proclaimed by the Earl Marshal Deputy, when the wands of office were broken, and the awful ceremonial closed by the colours of the Victory being deposited with the Chieftain who so gloriously fell under them!

Upon this celebration it seems hardly necessary to offer a word further, when the general feeling of the nation on the subject is considered. The funeral of a Hero who has atchieved, in the service of his country, the greatest naval exploits that were ever performed by any conqueror that has yet existed, was attended by the seven sons of his Sovereign, by the chief nobility, gentry, and merchants of the empire, and by many thousands of subjects of all classes, with an universal, an unmixed, and a heartfelt sense of grief for his loss; but at the same time, with a glorious exultation in the deeds by which his life has been adorned, and his death consecrated to immortal honours.—We trust that this great Defender of Britain, this "dear Son of Memory," and "Great Heir of Fame," has lived for posterity, and that while the name of Nelson is remembered, the British empire will never want those who are animated by his zeal, and are ardently desirous of imitating his brilliant example.

Married.] Mr. Bourke, of Brooke-street, Holborn, to Miss Delapierre, only daughter of Francis D. esq.—Richard Pamphillon, esq. of Kingsland, to Mrs. Cooper, relict of the late Thomas C. esq. of Kingsland-place. —Lord Viscount Hereford, to Miss Cornewall, daughter of Sir George C. bart.—Mr. Cape, of Lombard-street, to Miss M. A. Knight, daughter of Robert K. esq. of Kentroad.—J. Stackhouse, esq. of Clonk-lane, to Miss Rashleigh, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.—C. Bacon, esq. to Miss Crooker, eldest daughter of Edward C. esq. of Greenwich Park.—R. M. Onslow, esq. only son of Sir Richard O. bart. and admiral of the red, to Miss Seaton, eldest daughter of the late David S. esq. lieutenant governor of Surat.—H. Ellis, esq.

of the British Museum, to Miss E. Frost.—G. H. Bellasis, esq. eldest son of General B. of Bombay, East Indies, to Miss Charlotte Maude, youngest daughter of Joseph M. of Kendal.

Died.] At his seat at Putney, in his 47th year, at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, in the morning of Thursday, January 23d, the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, second son of the late illustrious William, Earl of Chatham, and only surviving brother of the present Earl. Mr. Pitt held the offices of First Lord of the Treasury—Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports—a Lord of Trade and Plantations, and a Commissioner for the Affairs of India. He was, likewise, Master of the Trinity House, and High Steward of the University of Cambridge. The following particulars respecting his death and near approach to it, have been reported and published as authentic: "On Tuesday evening, notwithstanding some symptoms of rather a favourable nature, which occurred that morning, the fever returned with increased violence, and the physicians coincided in opinion that all expectation of recovery was at an end, and that it appeared impossible he could live 48 hours longer. This opinion was communicated to the Bishop of Lincoln. Upon being informed by the Bishop of his precarious state, Mr. Pitt instantly expressed himself perfectly resigned to the Divine will, and with the utmost composure asked Sir Walter Farquhar who was present, how long he might expect to live. He then entered into a conversation of some length with the Bishop of Lincoln, upon religious subjects. Mr. Pitt afterwards proceeded to make some arrangements and requests concerning his own private affairs, and declared that he died in peace with all mankind; and the strong convulsions in his stomach more than once threatened to break up his frame. The Bishop of Lincoln sat up with him. The physicians now thought proper to discontinue medicine. During the morning of Wednesday, repeated enquiries were made after him, and a statement of his danger was transmitted to his Majesty, to his relations, and most of his friends. Lady Hester Stanhope, his niece, and Mr. James Stanhope had an interview with him on Wednesday morning, and received his last adieu. The Bishop of Lincoln continued with him all night. The mortal symptoms were now approaching to a crisis. His extremities were already cold, and his senses began to fail. As a last and desperate effort to protract life, blisters were applied to the soles of his feet. They restored him to something of life and recollection, but they could arrest nothing of the progress of death. He was perfectly collected and sensible till within about two minutes before his death, when he appeared a little convulsed, but departed apparently without a struggle. He had only kept his bed five days. The Earl of Chatham took his last affectionate leave of him at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Bishop of Lincoln was the only person present when he expired."—At Buckingham-house, Pimlico, Mrs. Margaret Cleghorn, upwards of 40 years under house-keeper there. She had long enjoyed a very liberal pension, which enabled her to relieve the poor and afflicted, whose comfort and happiness was her constant care.—In Norton-street, Mrs. Swiney, wife of W. S. esq. vice-admiral of the white.—In New Broad-street, suddenly, Joseph Rodgers, esq.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Nixon, grocer, of Red lion-street, Spital-fields. Shortly after taking a hearty breakfast, he complained of a most excruciating pain in the bowels; and, although medical assistance was immediately procured, he died on the third day.—This gentleman was a great admirer and patron of sunday schools, and he himself, with a few pounds, began a sunday school in the mint, Southwark, of which institution, at present, some hundreds of children are receiving the benefit.—In Freeman's court, Cornhill, J. Olding, esq. banker.—In Oxford-street, J. Bouttall, esq.—At Fulham, John Meyrick, esq.—At Paddington, Robert Doyley Bignell, esq. of Litchborough, Northamptonshire.—In Cleveland-court, St. James's Place, aged 87, G. J. Williams, esq. son of the late Peere W. esq. and great uncle to the Earl of Guilford.—Mrs. Kirkman, wife of P. K. esq. of Finsbury-square.——In Gower-street, aged 32, J. H. Barker, esq.—In Bedford-square, in his 69th year, Thomas Smith, esq. late of Grove House, Tottenham. He was a gentleman of modest and unassuming manners, extremely hospitable, and though possessed of an ample fortune, yet preferred the rational amusements and comforts of a retired life, to the splendid dissipations and tumult of a great city. Mr. Smith had been lord of the manor of Tottenham (in the church of which his remains are interred, with those of the lords Coleraine, and other lords of the same manor) but last summer he sold it to alderman Sir William Curtis. His original name was Duck, but he took that of Smith for a fortune which had been left to him.—At his house at Chelsea, in his 67th year, Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, formerly an eminent printer, and for nearly 40 years conductor of a daily paper, called the Public Advertiser, in which the very popular letters of Junius, were originally published. Mr. W. was generally considered as a scholar, of considerable acquirements, and lived in intimacy with some of the most eminent writers of the last age.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. John Davis, rector of Longworth, to Miſs Catharine Saliſbury, of Hinton...At Sutton Courtney, in this county, H. W. Johnſon, eſq. of Canonbury-place, London, to Miſs C. E. Bunce...At Abingdon, Mr. T. Couldrey, organiſt, to Miſs L. Tomkins.

Died.] At Newbury, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Daws, juſtly admired as a millwright of ſuperior mechanical ſkill. At Kingſton, Surry, at an advanced age, Mr. Benham, printer...At Braywick-grove, Miſs Jane Youde...F. Knowles, eſq. of Fernhill, near Windſor...At Burton, near Wincheſter, in his 55th year, J. Pearce, eſq. of Standon Huſſey farm, near Hungerford...At Cookham-houſe, Mrs. Leyceſter, widow of the late Reverend R. Leyceſter...Aged 26, Miſs M. A. King, of Stamford in the Vale; a young lady of great piety and chaſtity...Aged near 80, John Bartleit, ſhepherd of Mr. Aldredge, of Cookham, near Maidenhead. After his death the ſum of near 300l. was found concealed in different parts of his cottage.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Potton, Mr. T. Underwood, of Yeldon-bottom, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs E. Rugely, eldeſt daughter of the late Matthew Rugely, eſq.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 77th year, Mr. Charles Day, ſenior Common-councilman of the Corporation; late a ſurveyor of taxes in this county. Aged 63, Mrs. Ingle, relict of the late Mr. Ingle, an eminent currier...In his 73d year, Mr. William Vitty, father of Mr. Vitty, attorney...In Edward-ſt. Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, Mrs. Cole, relict of the late Ch. Nelſon Cole, eſq. regiſter of the Bedford Level corporation....After a lingering illneſs, the Right Honourable Henry Beauchamp, Lord St. John, of Bletſoe. His lordſhip dying without male iſſue, having left four daughters only, is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by the Hon. St. Andrew St. John, M. P. for Bedfordſhire.

CHESHIRE.

It is intended to apply to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act, to authorize the truſtees of the river Weaver navigation to make and maintain a navigable canal, from the ſaid river Weaver, at a certain point or place, in the townſhip of Sutton, by Frodſham, to the river Merſey, at or near a certain point or place called Weſton-point, in the townſhip of Weſton.

Married.] At Ruabon, the Rev. Joſeph Venables, ſon of L. Venables, eſq. of Wood-hill, Salop, to Miſs Rowland, of Garthen-lodge....At Stockport, Mr. R. Jackſon, druggiſt, of Mancheſter, to Miſs R. Brown...Mr. J. Walker, goldſmith, of Cheſter, to Miſs Davies, of The Hayes, near Oxveſtry...Dec. 27, Mr. R. Snow, draper, to Miſs B. Moſeley, of Bullock Smithey.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Joſeph Radcliffe, formerly a flax-dreſſer...Mr. R. Dickſon, agent for the Phœnix Inſurance office...Mrs. Bennion, relict of the late Mr. James Bennion, tanner...Aged 74, Mr. J. Thorpe, calico printer, of Newton Heath...Mrs. Giffard, relict of the late J. Giffard, eſq. of Nerquinhill, Flintſhire...Miſs Edwards, of Talgarth, Merionethſhire.

CORNWAL.

Married.] F. Edwards, eſq. of Kame Place, in this county, to Miſs S. Browne, daughter of W. Browne, eſq. of St. Mary-church, in Devonſhire.

Died.] At Helſtone, in his 54th year, the Reverend Edward Hawken, M. A. rector and vicar of Biſley, in Glouceſterſhire. At St. Germain's, Mr. J. Turner, many years houſe and land ſteward to the late and preſent Lord Elliott. This gentleman was highly conſidered in the family, and the whole tenor of his conduct evinced, that he was fairly entitled to the character of a *juſt ſteward*...At his ſeat, Launceil's-houſe, near Stratton, the Rev. Cadwallader Jones, vicar of St. Ives.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Haddington, James Hatton, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs Charlotte Gray, daughter

of the late John Gray, esq. town-clerk of Haddington.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Strong, attorney ... Aged 42, Mr. John Barnes, attorney ..At Whitehaven, after a short illness, Mr. W. Hewetson, mercer and draper. Aged 79, Mr J. Coupland, formerly a bookseller...At an advanced age, Mr. Mark Cookhand, colliery agent...At Newcastle, aged 27, Lieutenant William Pattson, of the Cumberland militia...At Douglas, Isle of Man, Lieutenant-colonel Swinburn, of the 5th royal veteran battalion...At Dissington, Mr. Theophilus Blackeney, youngest son of the late G. A. Blackeney, esq. .. At Wigton, Major Brown, late of the East India Company's Bombay native infantry...At Plumpton, near Penrith, aged 63, John Sanderson, esq....At the Island of Berbice, West Indies, on the 16th of October last, Joseph Littledale, esq. merchant of Leghorn, and formerly of Whitehaven.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Doveridge, Mr. Hoddkinson, draper, of Wirksworth, to Miss A. Phabay. At Derby, Mrs. Atkins, mercer and draper, to Miss M. Beresford, of King's Newton...At Chesterfield, Mr. Cummings, of The Hall, Buxton, to Miss Barnes...Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. of Tissington, in this county, to Miss Agnes Beresford, daughter of the late Rev. W. Beresford, rector of Sunning, Berkshire... At Harwich, Lieutenant J. Cooper, of the Leicestershire militia, to Miss Elizabeth Culpack.

Died.] In the island of Guernsey, in his 50th year, Serjeant Benjamin Eley, of the royal artillery, and formerly of Loscoe, in this county. He had served 33 years in the train, and was twice made a prisoner in the American war; namely, under General Burgoyne and Earl Cornwallis: he was again made prisoner in the late expedition to Holland, under the Duke of York....At Derby, aged 23, Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. Emery, tanner...At Chesterfield, aged 90, Mrs. Malkin, relict of the late Rev. Jonah Malkin, of Alfretton... At Ashbourne, aged 51, Mr. J. Crimes, officer of excise, late of Derby....At Glossop, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Higginbottom. This woman, her father, and her sisters, have, or had, received parochial relief for upwards of 100 years... At Lock's Grange, Mrs. Brentnall, relict of the late Mr. Brentnall, gent.

DEVONSHIRE.

A feast was lately given, by Mr. Blackburne, the ship-builder, at Turnchapel, to the workmen, of different descriptions, that have been employed for some time past in his Yard, on the completion of the dry dock in Catwater. On this auspicious occasion the health of the Proprietor, Lord Borringdon, was drank with enthusiasm. His Lordship has spared neither pains nor expense in accelerating and accomplishing this very useful undertaking, pro bono publico, for the public good.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. G. Welsford, wholesale haberdasher, of Exeter, to Miss J. Plimsaul....Mr. C. Poole, of Crowcombe, Somerset, to Miss Farrant, daughter of J. Farrant, esq. of Culm-kine-house, in this county.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 80, Mr. N. Ball, formerly a respectable sadler....At Plymouth, aged 63, Mrs. Prior, milliner and haberdasher...At Trent, Mrs. Newman, wife of Mr. Newman, schoolmaster...At his seat, at Torbay-house, William Shard, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Wareham, aged 91, Mrs. Sarah Giles, widow of the late Humphrey Giles, esquire...At Yeovil, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. Poole, solicitor. .. Aged 51, Mr. W. Rawes, tobacconist, of Marnhull. He was suddenly seized with an inflammation in his bowels, and died in the space of about five hours afterwards. His health, however, had been on the decline for some time past. ...At Wales House, Queen Camel, Mrs. Crowbrow, relict of the late C. Crowbrow, esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Heighington, Mr. W. Horne, of London, to Miss Phillis Surtees, daughter of Crofyer Surtees, esq. late of Redworth-house...At Barnard-castle, Mr. Simon Metcalf, aged 96, to Miss Ugill, aged 18!...Also Mr. Hildreth, draper and flax-dresser, to Miss Jackson.

Died.] At Durham aged 65, Mr. J. Welsh, pawnbroker...In the prime of life, Mr. H. Talbot, sadler ..At Stockton-upon-Tees, J. Allison, Esq. Lieutenant-col.-commandant of the Stockton volunteers...At Barnard-castle, aged 58, Benjamin Bass, Esq...At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Busby, relict of the late Reverend Mr. Busby, curate of Sunderland...At Darlington, of a consumptive complaint, in his 18th year,

Mr. Nathaniel Backhouſe...At Biſhop-Auckland, Mrs. Brownlow, wife of George Brownlow, eſq...At Hollikerſides, near Sunderland, Mrs. Anderſon, wife of Samuel Anderſon, eſq.

ESSEX.

That extenſive and elegant ſtructure, called "The Depôt," erected at ſo very conſiderable expenſe, upon Springfield-hill, near the town of Chelmsford; and at which the workmen employed upon it were obliged to labour day and night, without intermiſſion, even upon Sundays, remains, as yet, unoccupied, as it has been for ſome time paſt.

Married.] At Great-Waltham, Major Young, of the Buckinghamſhire militia, and eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. Young, bart. to Miſs Tuffnell, of Langleys...In London, William Webb, eſq. to Miſs Lugar, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Lugar, of Elmſtead...By the Biſhop of Exeter, the Reverend James Thomas Hurlock, of Dedham, to Mrs. Hitchins, widow, and ſiſter of Sir Thomas Barrett Leonard, of Bell-houſe...At Maldon, Mrs. Gurr, wife of J. Gurr, eſq. collector of cuſtoms at the port...At Kelvedon, Mrs. Wallace, relict of the late Reverend Joh Wallace, of Meſſing. Mrs. Duncan, wife of John Duncan, eſq. of Woodham-Mortimer...In the Iſle of Man, the Right Honourable Lord Henry Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, and alſo to Lord Charles Aynſley, dean of Bocking, in this county...At Bradwell-juxta-mare, Mr. H. Robinſon, maſter of the Engliſh free-ſchool, in that pariſh, founded by Dr. Long...In Mouliham, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Foſter, a maiden lady, many years reſident in Chelmsford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Glouceſter, the Reverend F. T. Bailey, rector of the pariſhes of St. John's and St. Aldate's, to Miſs Lidyerd, daughter of ——Lidyerd, eſq. of Maidſtone, Kent, Mr. R. Fletcher, ſurgeon, to Miſs Owen...Mr. G. Bullock, tanner, to Miſs Eliza Smith, of Churcham...Mr. Webb, linen-draper, of Great St. Helen's, London, to Miſs Alice Wilſon, of St. Briavel's, in this county...At Hampton, in this county, J. Bourke, eſq. Surgeon, to Miſs Earnſhaw, of Roall, in Yorkſhire...At Glouceſter, Mr. Montague, ironmaſter, to Miſs Stephens, daughter of M. Stephens, eſq. banker...Mr. G. Yates, coal-merchant, to Miſs Elizabeth Pembridge...W. Parſons, eſq. of Briſlington, to Miſs Baylis, only daughter of the late W. Baylis, eſq. of Stapleton in this county.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Price, mother of the late Mr. Price, attorney. ...At Weſtbury-upon-Trim, J. C. Lewis, eſq....At Kemerton, J. Parſons, eſq....Mr. Loveſay, a reſpectable farmer of King's Holm. His death was quite ſudden, as he had been in Glouceſter the ſame day, perfectly well, to all appearance. T. MachinHardwicke, eſq. of Tytherington...Mrs. Holder, wife of W. Holder, eſq. of Tayaton; a worthy woman, whoſe conſtant delight and employment it was, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and to aſſiſt all that were in diſtreſs, and within her reach and her ability to relieve...In her 16th year, Miſs De Viſine, daughter of James De Viſine, eſq. of Newent.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoneham, near Southampton, Robert Lindoe, M. D. to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Philip Baker, rector of Michelmarſh.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Gape, one of the vergers of the cathedral...At Southampton, Mr. T. B. Hookey, druggiſt and chymiſt...Miſs H. Mackenzie, youngeſt daughter of the late Colonel Mackenzie...At Romſey, aged 57, J. Chapman, eſq. formerly a bookſeller of London...At Andover, Mr. Fodd, attorney...At Swanmore-houſe, near Droxford, aged 70, William Auguſtus Betteſworth, eſq. formerly judge advocate of the fleet.

Suddenly, at his houſe at Baxmore, Dec. 12, Mr. John Almon, many years an eminent bookſeller in Piccadilly; but who had retired from buſineſs for ſome years paſt. He was born at Liverpool, in the year 1738, and educated at Warrington. His parents dying when he was very young, at a proper age he was put apprentice by his uncle, to Mr. Williamſon, bookſeller, of Liverpool. In 1756 or 1757, he went abroad, and viſited ſeveral parts of France, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Africa. In 1759, he returned to England, and ſoon after came to London, where he ſoon became acquainted with Dr. Goldſmith, Reverend Mr. Churchill, Mr. Robert Lloyd, John Wilkes, eſq. and ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed wits of the day. His firſt literary production was, a ſmall pamphlet, entitled, "The Conduct of

a late Noble Commander examined," alluding to Lord George Sackville's behaviour at the battle of Minden. After this his Military Dictionary, publiſhed in weekly numbers, containing an account of battles and ſieges by ſea and land. In 1760, he was engaged by Mr. Say, at a handſome ſalary, as a writer for the Public Ledger. He wrote under ſeveral ſignatures, and, having collected them together, ſometime afterwards, he reprinted them in 2 vols. 8vo. under the title of "A Collection of Intereſting Letters from the Public Papers." On the death of George the Second, in 1760, he wrote a Review of his reign. In a few days after the appearance of this publication, the Duke of Bedford ſent to the publiſher, deſiring to ſee the Author, Mr. Almon, however, did not attend to his Grace's meſſage. In 1761, Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, reſigned the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Almon wrote a Review of his adminiſtration, and dedicated it to Earl Temple, which ſo pleaſed his Lordſhip, that he ſent for the author, who waited upon him, and was received in the moſt polite manner, and through life was honoured with his Lordſhip's warmeſt friendſhip, patronage, and eſteem. This laid the foundation of Mr. Almon's fame and fortune; he took intereſt in all this nobleman's politics, particularly in the political diſpute between his Lordſhip and Mr. G. Granville; upon this occaſion he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to the Right. Hon. G. Granville." Next appeared his "Hiſtory of Parliament," from the Death of Queen Ann to the Death of George II.; and, ſoon after, his Impartial Hiſtory of the Late War, from 1749 to 1763. When Lord Bute reſigned his poſt as Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Mr. Almon wrote a Review of his Lordſhip's Adminiſtration. About this time he wrote a ſpirited Anſwer to Mr. Kidgell's Narrative of Mr. Wilkes's deteſtable poem, called Eſſay on Woman, condemning Mr. Kidgell's conduct in the ſtrongeſt terms. All theſe literary productions brought him acquainted with ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen. In 1763 he commenced buſineſs, when his ſhop ſoon became the place of reſort for the whole oppoſition body of gentlemen. In 1765 the miniſtry were changed; the Marquis of Rockingham, and his friends, came in, upon the refuſal of Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, this circumſtance diſſolved the minority. As a partizan upon this occaſion, Mr. Almon wrote a Hiſtory of the Minority during the years 1762, 3, 4, and 5. In 1766 the American ſtamp act was repealed, for which he was a great advocate, and wrote a great deal in favour of the ſaid repeal, which acquired him great popularity among the Americans; who conſtantly ſent him tracts and papers. In 1777 he brought forward the Royal Calendar, and in the year following the Companion to it. In the ſame year his Political Regiſter, a monthly publication; and New Foundling Hoſpital for Wit. At the meeting of the new parliament in 1774 he commenced his Parliamentry Regiſter. In 1775 the American War broke out, this event furniſhed him with a monthly publication, called the Remembrancer. In 1778 the Earl of Chatham died and Mr. Almon was his biographer: it was entitled Anecdotes of the Life of the Right. Hon. W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in 2 vols. 4to and 4 vols. 8vo. In 1779 his friend Earl Temple died: this melancholy event determined his career. The ſudden loſs of his patron extinguiſhed his hopes, he thought little more of politics or parties; upon change of miniſtry, in 1782, he, however, wrote a Tract, entitled a Letter to the Right Honourable C. Jenkinſon, and another entitled a Letter to the Interior Cabinet. His laſt work was Biographicals, Literary and Political Anecdotes in 3 vols. 8vo.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Board of Agriculture have lately voted the ſum of one hundred pounds, in ſilver plate, or money, at the receiver's option, as an act of public remuneration, to the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, of the city of Hereford, for writing an excellent Survey of the preſent State of Agriculture in this county.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 80, Mr, G. Woakes, glover...At Seddington, the Rev. John Waſhbourne, D. D. rector...At Cradley, R. Hill, eſq. of The Hill-houſe, and the laſt male heir of an antient and reſpectable family.

KENT.

Married.] At Feverſham, John Hudſon, gent. of Milton, to Miſs Finch. ...Mr. W. Philpot, of Canterbury, to Miſs Sumptey, only daughter of W. Sumptey, eſq....Captain Carter, of the

royal navy, to Miſs Gradon...At Tenterden, Mr. John Mace, jun. ſurgeon, to Miſs Gilbert, of Marden.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 81, Mrs. E. Sharp, ſiſter of Jacob Sharp, eſq. of Barham...Mrs. Friend, wife of Mr. Richard Friend, wine merchant...At Rocheſter, Mrs. Snatt, wife of Mr. John Snatt, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms... At Chatham, Mr. T. Pegan, ſurgeon and apothecary...Mrs. Firmar, daughter of J. Thomſon, eſq. maſter joiner, of the dockyard ... At Ramſgate, Mr. Brook, attorney, of London.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Byng, late of Wrotham Park, and mother of the preſent member for Middleſex... At Buckland, near Dover, aged 81, Mrs. Hatton, widow of the late T. Hatton, eſq....At Gretford, in Lincolnſhire, aged 41, W. Fector, eſq. ſon of Peter Fector, eſq. of Dover....At Beckley, near Bromley, William Wells, eſq...At Eaſt Sutton-place, near Maidſtone, in his 87th year, Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Preſton, Mr. J. Marſh, timber merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs H. Houghton...At Blackburn, Mr. Parker, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Huntington...At Liverpool, Mr. S. Smith, maſter of St. James's ſchool, to Mrs. S. Rowden...Mr. Latham, Surgeon, of Wavertree, to Miſs Menzies... At Mancheſter, John Gorſt, eſq. of Leigh, to Miſs M. Kearſley...Edward Gibbon, eſq. of Little Stratton, Salop, to Miſs Houghton...Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs M. Whittenbury. The Rev. W. Wood, of Foot-hall, near Blackburn, to Miſs Hewſon, of Eccleſton, near Preſcott.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Clements, wife of Mr. Thomas Clements, ſilverſmith...Mrs. Blackſtock, mother of Mr. Blackſtock, attorney...Aged 56, Dr. Richard Dawſon, late of York...At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Bradſhaw, ironmonger... At Preſton, John Watſon, ſen. eſq...At Wigan, Mr. George Bird, of the Eagle and Child inn...At Chorley, Mrs. Halliwell, of the poſt-office...At Kirby, near Liverpool, Miſs Stewart, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Stewart, of Grenada...At Gateacre, aged 38, the Reverend Robert Parke, Miniſter of Wavertree church, near Liverpool... At Kingſton, Jamaica, on the 6th of September laſt, aged 26 years, Mr. J. Monk, late ſurgeon of the Will, of Liverpool...At Stealey Bridge, Mr. W. Earnſhaw, cotton-merchant.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very large ſtratum of excellent coal, no more than 15 feet in depth, has been lately diſcovered on the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira's eſtates, at or near Caſtle Donington; a circumſtance by which the ſhares of the Leiceſter Canal have been already raiſed to double their former value.

Intended incloſures in this county. The manors of Worthington and Breedon on the Hill, and the townſhip of Newbold.

Married.] At Wanlip, Sir Charles Grave Hudſon, bart. to Miſs Holford, eldeſt daughter of the late Peter Holford, eſq. maſter in chancery. At Market Harborough, Robert Buſwell, gent. of Arthingworth, Northampton, to Mrs. M. Wright, widow, late of Lubenham, in this county.

Died.] At Loughborough, aged ſeventy-eight, Mr. Cradock...At Market-Harborough, Mrs. Harrod, printer and bookſeller...At Lutterworth, Mr. Jas. Neale, auctioneer...At Sheepſhead, Mr. J. Garrett, farmer and grazier...Sir Wolſton Dixie, bart. of Boſworth Park. At Clifton, near Briſtol, Mrs. Barbara Turville, of Huſband Boſwell-hall, in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A new theatre has been lately completed at the town of Boſton, or is nearly ſo. The maſterly plan of the whole building, with the very judicious arrangement of the interior accommodations, and the commodious diſpoſitions of the various lateral apartments, reflects great credit on the ſolid judgment, elegant taſte, and diſcriminative fancy of Mr. Watſon, the head architect. The paintings, and interior decorations, are from the pencil of the ingenious Mr. Immanuel, artiſt.

Married.] At Horkſtow, John Richardſon, eſq. to Miſs M. Martinſon...At Owenſby, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Atkinſon.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 24, Mr. J. Palmer, ſon of the late Reverend Mr. Palmer, of Kettlethorpe...At Stamford, Mrs. Axton, relict of the late Reverend Thomas Axton, of Friendſbury, Kent. At Louth, aged 55, Mr. H. Barker, worſted manufacturer...At Gainſborough, Mr. William Denman, tailor...

at Londonthorpe, near Grantham, Mrs. Parke, wife of William Parke, esq. of Thorpe-Latimer....At Hemeringham, Mr. English, an opulent farmer and grazier...At Raithby-hall, near Spilsby, Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. W. Lonsdale, steward to Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq....At Dunholme, near Lincoln, Mr. James Walker, butcher, and dealer in cattle.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. M. Waters, merchant, to Miss M. M. Solver...The Rev. Joseph, L'Oste, of Kirby Bedon, to Miss Rachel Hammond...At Hackney, Mr. J. Horth, of Norwich, to Mrs. Cooper, relict of the late George Cooper, esq....At Thetford, Thomas Twining, esq. late of Rangel, to Miss E. Giffard. The young lady was given away by William Mingay, esq. mayor...The Rev. Henry Tay, of Swaffham, to Miss Jane Partridge.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 69, Mr. T. Marks, one of the coroners of the city... Aged 53, Mrs. Morphew, wife of John Morphew, esq....Aged 75, Mrs. Peele, relict of the late Rev. John Peele, minister of St. Peter's Mancroft...At Yarmouth, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Richard Turner....At Beeston Hall, in her 74th year, Mrs. A. Powell.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Deakin, hosier, to Miss Price...Samuel Grundy, gent. lieutenant and adjutant of the Nottingham volunteers, to Miss Cooper. ...Mr. T. Wood, confectioner, to Miss Stockley...At Southwell, Mr. Jeremiah Nichols, architect, to Miss M. Holles.... At Nottingham, Mr. Coxon, an ingenious hose manufacturer. Mrs. Blackhall, mother of Mr. Blackhall, draper...At Tuxford, Mrs. Naylor, of The Fox inn. ...At Bingham, aged 56, Mr. Pacey, farmer and grazier..... At Muskham Grange, near Newark upon-Trent, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of William Dickinson, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford received lately a donation of twenty guineas; intended by the donor to be given to the author of the best composition, in English verse, on the following subject: *Travels of Discovery into the Interior of Africa.* The subjects for the Vice-chancellor's prizes, for the present year, are: for Latin verses—*Trafalgar*; and, for an English essay—*Posthumous Fame.*

Married.] At Oxford, W. Turner, esq. of Shipton, to Miss Shortland, daughter of the late Alderman Shortland...Mr. Langford, of Bond Street, London, to Miss Galloway...Mr. W. H. Bennett to Miss Catherine Wise, daughter of Mr. Wise, confectioner. ... At Taplow, Bucks, the Rev. Edward Berens, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and vicar of Shrivenham, to Miss Catharine Courteney, second daughter of the late Dr. Courteney, bishop of Exeter.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 56, the Rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. dean of Winchester, and the rector of Staunton St. John, in this county....Mr. J. Martin, many years head cook of Christ-church college...Mr. Thomas Harris, a common room man of Christ-church college...Miss Godson, eldest daughter of Mr. Godson, of Hook Norton.

SHROPSHIRE.

The grand Aqueduct, which has been, for some time past, constructing upon the Ellesmere Canal, and which passes over the river Dee, at or near a place called Pontcysyllte, has been lately completed. This very difficult and expensive Work consists, in fact, of two large aqueducts, two tunnels, and a great extent of deep cutting; which, together with the iron railway, and the water-line that are connected therewith, will bring the coals from the Ruabon colleries and Trevor lime-works, readily and fairly to proper markets; so that the county and the canal company will, by this mode of conveyance, reap the benefits resulting from a full competition; and, when the season of the year is favourable, it will not fail to display the beautiful scenery of the romantic vallies of Chirk and Llangollen. The canal, in its progress, works between the north bank of the river Dee and the south bank of the Ceiriog. It will have the effect, to create and establish a commercial intercourse and union between England and North Wales, by forming a navigable communication of the three rivers, Severn, Dee, and Mersey.

The above stupendous aqueduct, was opened on the 26th of November. Its dimensions are stated to be as follows:

Length of Ironwork	1007 0
Height from the surface of the rock, on the south side of the river, to the top of the side plates	126 8

Breadth of waterway within the ironwork	11	10
Number of ſtone pillars beſide abutments	18	—
Diſtance of ditto, from each other at the top	43	—
Depth of the ironplates for canal poſt	5	5
Length of the earthen embankment on the ſouth ſide of the river	1,500	—
Height of ditto, at the ſouth abutment	75	—

Married.] Thomas Bevan to Mrs. Biſhop, both of Aſhford, near Ludlow. The bridegroom was totally blind; and yet, ſtrange to tell, has officiated, for ſome time paſt, as clerk of the pariſh wherein he reſides; and, what is ſtill more remarkable, performs his office with the greateſt exactneſs and punctuality...Mr. Symonds, maſter, of Wem, to Miſs Dutton, of Alkington-hall, near Whitchurch.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Bangham, ſen. hop-merchant...At Madeley, the Reverend Mr. Scott...At Ludlow, in the bloom of youth, Mr. T. Owen, grocer...Mr. J. Chirp, many years landlord of the Caſtle-inn...Mrs. Turner, wife of Richard Turner, eſq. a pious lady, much regretted by her poor neighbours...Mrs. Vaughan, of Oatley-park, ſurviving niece of the late Edward Kynaſton, eſq....The Reverend Jenkin Lewis, miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, meeting at Llanfyllin.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Mr. T. Rowland, profeſſor of muſic, to Miſs Sheppard, of Chew-magna...At Briſtol, Mr. Richard Peyton, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Wall, daughter of Mr. J. Wall, tea-dealer. W. Jenkin's, eſq. of the hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Bartlett...Mr. G. Pyne Andrewer, attorney, to Miſs Waſborough....N. Doughas, eſq. to Mrs. Lloyd Owens... Samuel Rendall, eſq. of Hinton, St. George, to Miſs Bradford, of Bridport.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Tyndall, widow of the late Thomas Tyndall, eſq. Mr. E. Willis, hoſier...Miſs Robinſon; her death was occaſioned by a ſuffocation of the lungs...Mr. J. Benfield, of the Queen's-head inn, St. James's Barton... aged 21, Miſs A. Meyrick, a truly pious young lady, who bore a lingering illneſs without a murmur, to her lateſt breath. Mr. Miller, keeper of the city Bridwell. In her 87th year, Mrs. Gandy, widow of the late Mr. Gandy, agent and accomptant...W. Jones, eſq. of a mortification in his bowels...Mr. Fry, of the poſt-office...At Rowborrow, W. Swynmer, eſq. captain in the eaſtern battalion of the Mendip Legion. His untimely death is attributed to the loſs of an only ſon, a lieutenant in the navy; and who was juſtly conſidered as a very promiſing young man, endowed with conſpicuous abilities; and who had ſeen and undergone much hard duty and ſevere ſervice. The afflicted ſurviving part of the family are thus, at once, deprived of huſband, father, ſon, and brother; and the ſurrounding neighbourhood of a truly eſtimable aſſociate... In Mancheſter, the Rev. John Sharpe, minister of a Baptiſt congregation meeting, in the Peithay, Briſtol.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Goods are now regularly expedited in boats from the town of Wolverhampton, by way of The Grand Junction Canal, every Tueſday and Thurſday evenings for London, and all the intermediate places. The route is thro' the following towns: Birmingham, Warwick, Daventry, Bileſworth, Stoney Stratford, Tring, Watford, and Uxbridge. There is, likewiſe, water conveyance from Wolverhampton to the town of Northampton and a variety of other places adjacent to the line of the canal. Lock-up boats are, likewiſe, provided for the accommodation of liquor merchants.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to authorize the making of a railway, to proceed from or near Nantwich to a place at or near Dale's Pool; thereby connecting and forming a communication between the Cheſter canal and the canal known by the name of Sir Nigel Bowyer Greſley. It is further intended to form a collateral branch, that ſhall proceed from the main railway to Silverdale; and alſo, to form a ſimilar branch, to proceed along the weſt ſide of the hill, that contains the collieries of Sir Nigel Bowyer Greſley, Walter Sneyd, eſq. John Crewe, eſq. G. Talbot, eſq. and Mr. Thomas Poole: alſo, to form a ſimilar branch, to proceed along the range of hill, or hills, containing the collieries of Sir Thomas Fletcher, Sir John Edenſor Heathcote, Vice Admiral Child, Thomas Kinnerſley, eſq. Hugh Meynell, eſq. Mr. John

Wedgewood, and Mr. William Burgeſs; to each of which collieries the ſeveral proprietors may form communicarions, at their own expenſe, either by private railways or otherwiſe, and thereby convey their articles to the main railway with ſingular advantage. The ſums neceſſary for the accompliſhment of this undertaking are propoſed to be raiſed by ſubſcription, in ſhares of fifty pounds each: no ſubſcriber, however, will be permitted to hold more than fifteen ſhares.

Married.] At Aſton, Lieut. Craddock, of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miſs Slaney, daughter of the late Rev. Jonas Slaney, of Briſcoe-hall...At Penkridge, Mr. Bennett, attorney, to Miſs Adams....At Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, Mr. Mayer, to Miſs Parker, daughter of J. L. Parker, attorney, of Stafford... The Reverend J. Drake, Wainwright, vicar of Alrewas, to Miſs Holland, late of Heath-houſe, Fradley.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 49, Mr. Poole, of the Maid's-head inn... At Wolverhampton Mr. G. Scott, braſs-founder...At Weſt-Bromwich, W. Hughes, gent...Alſo Mrs. Maunce, wife of the Reverend Goal Maunce, diſſenting miniſter...Mr. W. Beach, of Ingeſtrie, near Stafford.

SUFFOLK.

Mr. Gilpen, maltster, of Heacham, is ſtated to have lately tried a novel experiment on the ſubject of his occupation, Malt. He kiln-dried ſome barley, watering it lightly with a water-pot, twice or thrice, drying it after the intervention of ſix hours; after which alteration the barley malted well, every grain ſprouting, and the malt proved truly excellent. This diſcovery ſeems to demonſtrate, that a copious ſhower of rain, in harveſt, or a ſweating ſack, as it is called, is not detrimental, but beneficial to the malſter.

Married.] T. Wayth, attorney, of Eye, to Mrs. French, widow of the late Mr. J. French, ſurgeon...Mr. W. Chaſe, an opulent butcher, of Stratbrook, to Miſs Bowman, of Wereham...At Bury, W. Rodwell Wright, eſq. recorder of the Borough, to Miſs Bokenham, now, or late, of Norwich...Alſo Mr. J. Deck, bookſeller and poſt-maſter, to Miſs Welch, of Capel, in Surry.

Died.] Mr. Houghton, ſhoemaker. On the afternoon of his death he had been employed in chopping ſome faggots, and was, apparently, in a good ſtate of health; when he, accidentally, cut one of his fingers; and, on his wife's expreſſing a wiſh to dreſs the cut, he replied: "Never mind; what is this wound compared with Lord Nelſon's!" But, he had no ſooner ſpoken theſe words, than he fell down, in an apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered to utter another ſentence.

SUSSEX.

Lately (in preparing for the foundation of a new church, intended to be erected in the town of Lewes) it became neceſſary to diſturb the moulder-ing bones of many that had been long defunct; and, in the proſecution of this buſineſs, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the ſkeleton of a body that had been interred about ſixty years ago, the leg and thigh-bones of which were covered with flies; myriads of them being ſeen fluttering as active and ſtrong on the wing as gnats flying in the air on the fineſt evening in July. The wings of this inſect (which is juſtly conſidered as a nondeſcript) are white; and it was named by the ſpectators (for diſtinction ſake) the *coffin fly*. The lead was perfectly ſound, and there did not appear in it the leaſt crevice or aperture for the admiſſion of air. The moiſture of the fleſh had not yet forſaken the bones; and the fallen beard lay on the under-jaw.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A late Birmingham Chronicle aſſerts, that a plan is in contemplation, to bring the great North road to paſs through the town of Warwick; which, it is added, may be done at a trifling expenſe, by making a new road, of the length of a few miles only. This meaſure, if effected, will certainly prove no inconſiderable accommodation to travellers, as it would ſhorten the road between London and Holyhead by at leaſt twelve or fourteen miles; and it would, likewiſe, bring them through a much more fertile and agreeable part of the county.

Married.] At Old Swinford, the Rev. John Kentiſh, of Birmingham, to Miſs Kettle, youngeſt daughter of the late John Kettle, eſq....At Wottonwarren, the Rev. Mr. Chataway, of Aſton Cantloe, to Miſs C. Whitehead. ...At Coventry, Mr. J. Woodhouſe, liquor merchant, to Mrs. Greene....At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Sainſbury, builder, to Miſs S. Worrall.